

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 240.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

THE AMENDED INTERMENTS BILL.

AT a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, held on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1850,

It was unanimously resolved,—

"That, from an examination of those clauses of the amended Metropolitan Interments Bill having an ecclesiastical bearing, it appears—

"1. That a portion of every burial-ground to be provided under the Bill, and also the chapel to be erected thereon, are to be 'consecrated' according to the rites of the Church of England; and that, as in such consecrated ground only the services of that Church can be performed, and only its ministers officiate, there will be perpetuated invidious distinctions in the burial of the dead, and injustice inflicted on Dissenters, who will contribute to the fund out of which such burial-grounds will be provided.

"2. That there is to be appointed a body of salaried chaplains, who will be exclusively ministers of the Church of England.

"3. That the chapels to be erected on the consecrated ground are to be built according to a plan approved of by the Bishop of London, who will also have jurisdiction over the same, and over the chaplains, even though the burial-grounds be not locally situate within his diocese.

"4. That for every burial in consecrated ground (save in the case of paupers), a fee of 6s. 2d. is to be paid to a fund from which, after payment of the salaries of the chaplains, an annuity, proportioned to the amount of fees received by them during the previous five years, will be paid, in perpetuity, to the incumbents of parishes who will no longer be required to perform the burial-service over the dead.

"That this Committee regards these enactments as offensive, partial, and inequitable. That, in particular, it views with strong disapprobation the proposal to make the support of the established clergy at all dependent on the levying of a tax on the dead bodies of any of their parishioners, whether Churchmen or Dissenters.

"That although the fees to constitute the compensation fund will be payable only on burials in consecrated ground, yet that many Dissenters will be induced from social circumstances to bury their deceased relatives in such ground, and will thereby be obliged to contribute to the support of the Church, from which they dissent. And, further, that there is no proviso in the Bill to prevent the payment of the compensatory fee, in whole or in part, out of the general fund, to which all will contribute, and which may at any time be supplemented by a parochial rate.

"That the objections entertained by this Committee to such a provision, are strengthened by the avowed desire of the framers of the Bill to apply any surplus which may arise, in the appropriation of the compensation fund, as an additional endowment of the Church Establishment.

"That, though from the determination of the Government to press the Bill through the Legislature, all efforts to secure any further modification of its provisions may ultimately be defeated, this Committee suggests to Anti-state-churchmen the duty of narrowly watching the conduct of their representatives in relation to it, and especially recommends the inhabitants of the large towns throughout the country to stand prepared to resist the adoption of any general measure based on the same objectionable principles.

"Lastly, this Committee points to the Bill now under consideration, as one of the many examples of the cupidity engendered by the State-church system, and of the impediments which it offers to sound and just legislation in matters most deeply affecting the welfare of the people.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, PENTONVILLE.

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David Williams Wire, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane, City.

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Rev. Isaac Vaughan, New Tabernacle, Old-street-road.
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SECRETARIES.

Rev. Ebenezer Davies, 6, Richmond-road, Barnsbury Park.
John Jones, Esq., 68, Gibson-square, Islington.

Of all parts of the United Kingdom, London is the most inadequately supplied with places of worship. In other towns the accommodation is often, as it ought to be, equal to one-half of the population; here it is equal only to about one-fourth; and in the district of the Caledonian-road to only one-twelfth! In that one locality upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE are without accommodation for the public worship of God, and hundreds of the children destitute of the means of religious instruction. Would a provincial town of this magnitude be allowed for one month thus to remain? And is this mass of

population in the very heart of our empire to be thus criminally neglected? Is it not time to "arise and build?"

On a most eligible site in the midst of this great population, the Committee have resolved to erect an attractive chapel, to seat about 1,000 persons. It will be built according to a highly approved design by A. Trimen, Esq., author of "Church and Chapel Architecture," whose professional services have been secured. The basement, lofty, well lighted and ventilated, will be arranged into convenient school and class-rooms, where upwards of 600 children and young people may be taught. The building will be put in trust, in accordance with Congregational principles. The entire cost will not exceed £3,680. Towards this amount that excellent association, "The Congregational Chapel Building Society," has voted £700. The appended list of subscriptions will also show how largely the undertaking has commended itself to Christians of various denominations.

Looking at the success which of late years has invariably attended efforts of this kind in London, the Committee regard this as one of the wisest and best modes in which Christian resources can be expended. To multiply evangelical churches in suitable localities is to multiply, not the streams merely, but the fountains of holy influence—it is indirectly to promote missions, home and foreign, education and social advancement in every form—it is to add to the number of those organizations and agencies that are to renovate the world!

The Committee are happy to state that the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, of the London Missionary Society, late pastor of the church in New Amsterdam, Barbice, in whose adaptation for the work they have entire confidence, has, in a zealous and self-denying spirit, committed himself to this enterprise in preference to other spheres of honourable labour to which he has been invited.

The sum of £1,300 only is now wanted to meet the entire cost of this beautiful chapel and commodious school-rooms. This amount obtained, and another "well of salvation" is opened—another Pharos to illumine the darkness around, is lighted up—another church, with all her varied appliances, is planted in the midst of teeming thousands. To those who are blessed with wealth, and to whom the Saviour has said, "Occupy till I come," this case appeals with peculiar solemnity. In a matter of such moment will not those who "care for souls" save themselves the interruption, and the Committee the toil, of personal solicitation, and spontaneously forward their promises or their contributions? What is done must be done quickly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED.

Rev. B. S. Hollis, and Friends	£ s. d.	Rev. Ebenezer Davies	£ s. d.
100 0 0		T. E. Thoresby	5 0 0
Joshua Wilson, Esq. (as one of ten)*	50 0 0	J. K. Starling, Esq.	5 0 0
John Finch, Esq. (as one of ten)	50 0 0	Henry Spicer, Esq.	5 0 0
William West, Esq.	50 0 0	E. F. Evans, Esq.	5 0 0
George Brooks, Esq.	50 0 0	Mrs. Fieures, Esq.	5 0 0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.	25 0 0	Far H. Owen, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. R. Spicer, Esq.	25 0 0	Ben. Smith, Esq.	5 0 0
A. Trimen, Esq.	21 0 0	T. Westner, Esq.	5 0 0
James Carter, Esq.	20 0 0	John Snow, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Flanders, Esq.	20 0 0	S. P. Arnold, Esq.	5 0 0
W. A. Hankey, Esq.	20 0 0	G. A. Harms, Esq.	5 0 0
Wm. Leavers, Esq.	10 0 0	A Friend per do.	5 0 0
Edw. Mason, Esq.	10 10 0	John Dalton, Esq.	5 0 0
Friends at Independent Chapel, Stratford	10 10 0	William Cox, Esq.	5 0 0
D. W. Wire, Esq.	10 0 0	G. Hitehook, Esq.	5 0 0
H. Bateman, Esq.	5 0 0	R. M. Holborn, Esq.	5 0 0
Rev. James Bennett, D.D.	5 0 0	G. Cuthbertson, Esq.	5 0 0
John Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D.	2 2 0	T. Piper, Esq.	5 0 0
John Harris, D.D.	5 0 0	A Friend	5 0 0
Thos. Lewis	5 0 0	C. Lund, Esq.	5 0 0
Henry Allon	5 0 0	Thos. Riddell, Esq.	5 0 0
John Yockney	5 0 0	Daniel Pratt, Esq.	5 0 0
A. G. God	5 0 0	Wm. Pawley, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Richardson	5 0 0	Wm. Hardy, Esq.	5 0 0
H. Marchmont	5 0 0	J. M. Jones, Esq.	5 0 0
William Tyler	5 0 0	Edw. Burkill, Esq.	5 0 0
		Mrs. Mason	5 0 0
		Smaller contributions	30 0 0

* Provided nine other friends can be found to do the same.

Congregational efforts also, in aid of this undertaking, have been pledged at Union, Holloway, and Barnsbury Chapels, Islington.

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee, or at the office of the *Nonconformist*.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Dock.

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GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

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THE GREAT FIRE AT ASHWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL TOTALLY DESTROYED.

TREASURER.

W. H. Nash, Esq., Royston.

SECRETARY.

Rev. W. G. Bailett, Royston.

COMMITTEE.

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" F. W. Heathcote, Hitchin.	" Charles Westrope, "
" J. Harcourt, Basingbourn.	" Thomas Chapman, "
" W. Milne, Baldock.	" John Chapman, "
" J. Mirams, Chishill.	" John Taylor, "
	" George Pliton, "

ON the night of Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1850, a terrible fire occurred at the village of ASHWELL. The inhabitants had scarcely retired to rest when the alarm of fire was given; the wind at the time was tempestuously high; the buildings were contiguous, and mostly thatched, and within one hour from the first outbreak the whole south side of the village, extending nearly half a mile, was one sheet of flame. Long before daybreak property to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been destroyed, including 9 farm homesteads, 26 cottages, together with the Independent Chapel, and the house in which the Minister was residing.

The Chapel which has been destroyed, was built about twenty years ago, chiefly by the strenuous efforts of the congregation themselves. Many who then gave liberally are now amongst the greatest losers by the late destructive fire, and are therefore less able to help in the restoration of the ruined sanctuary.

The funds already available for this purpose, including the insurance upon the old building, amount to the sum of £483, and the Committee now appeal to the generous and prompt assistance of the Christian public, that the desolation occasioned by this calamitous fire may be speedily removed.

Contributions in aid of this case will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Secretary, or by any of the members of the Committee; and also at the offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, and *Christian Times*, newspapers.

Subscriptions received up to the 6th of June, 1850:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Friends at St. Alban's, by Rev. J. Reading	40 0 0
John Morley, Esq., London	10 0 0
Samuel Morley, Esq., London	10 0 0
By Rev. A. Tidman, D.D.:	
J. Circuit, Esq.	10 0 0
C. Curling, Esq.	1 0 0
— Coldwell, Esq.	1 0 0
Thomas Butler, Esq., Witham	10 0 0
Mrs. Walshe, Hitchin	3 0 0
Mrs. Hayley, Hitchin	3 0 0
Mrs. Palmer, Hitchin	1 0 0
By Rev. D. Richardson, Ashwell:	
Mr. Snow, Cambridge	0 10 0
Collection at Baldock; Rev. W. Milne	2 6 2
Ditto, at Morden; Rev. J. Stockbridge	4 2 6
Ditto, at Bedford; Rev. — Hall	3 16 0
Rev. Edw. Miller, Chiswick	4 0 0
Mrs. Fletcher, Mundesley, Norfolk	1 0 0
Hugh Watt, Esq., Frome	2 0 0
Mrs. Robins, London	0 5 0
Mr. John Sage, Frome	1 0 0
Raffles Brown, Esq., Liverpool	1 1 0
Mr. Thos. Chapman, Ashwell	10 0 0
Mr. John Westrope, Ashwell	10 0 0
Mr. Chas. Westrope, Ashwell	10 0 0
Mr. Thos. Westrope, Ashwell	5 0 0
Mr. Pitty, Ashwell	5 0 0
Mr. Kirbyshire, Ashwell	3 0 0
Mr. Bailey, Ashwell	3 0 0
Mr. Taylor, Ashwell	2 10 0
Mr. Pliton, Ashwell	2 10 0
Mr. Picking, Ashwell	2 0 0
Mr. B. Christy, Ashwell	2 0 0
Mr. John Chapman, Ashwell	2 0 0
A Friend, Ashwell	2 0 0
Mr. T. Chapman, Ashwell	2 0 0
Mr. George Christie, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mr. J. Pitty, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mr. T. Edwards, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mr. Bowers, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mr. I. Westrope, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mr. Thos. Bowman, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mrs. Bowman, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mrs. Tindale, Ashwell	1 0 0
Mrs. D. Pitty, Ashwell	10 11 0
The Misses Piper, Cambridge	5 0 0
Messrs. Tomalin, Witham	2 0 0
Mr. J. Clark, Need.	1 0 0
S. Lucas, Esq., Hitchin	5 0 0
W. Lucas, Esq., Hitchin	1 0 0
— Sharples, Esq., Hitchin	2 0 0
E. K. Fordham, Esq., Ashwell	1 0 0
Collected by—	
Mrs. I. Westrope, Ashwell	10 14 0
Mr. Charles Westrope, Ashwell	8 6 6
Mrs. Westrope, Ashwell	2 10 0
Mrs. Bowman, Ashwell	1 1 0
Mr. John Taylor, Ashwell	3 18 6
Mr. I. Westrope, Ashwell	6 10 0
Rev. A. C. Wright, Melbourn	5 0 0
W. H. Nash, Esq., Royston	5 0 0
Collection at Redhill, by Rev. J. Adams	1 7 6
Friends at Chishill, by Rev. J. Mirams	3 0 0
Friends at Royston, by Mrs. Barrett	2 0 6
Mrs. Hunt's Young Ladies, Royston	0 14 0
Mr. Ashton's Young Gentlemen, Royston	0 10 0
	£256 3 8

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KNOW THYSELF.—MR. ELLISON, Professor of Graphology, has long practised the peculiar and interesting art of discovering and describing the character and qualifications of persons from Graphological examination of their Handwriting.

Innumerable testimonials prove that his sketches of character instruct, astonish, and delight all. He invites those who may be desirous to test his art, on the writing of themselves or others, to forward any specimen, enclosing the fee of fifteen postage-stamps, and a mention of the writer's age, to Mr. ELLISON, 151, STRAND, LONDON.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS,
STAMFORD HILL,
For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without
distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious connexion.

THE General Meeting and Thirteenth Election
of this Charity was held on Monday, June 17th, at the
London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. In the absence of the
Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

JOHN FINCH, Esq., in the Chair.

The Annual Report of the Financial and Domestic State of
the Charity was read; the various Officers chosen for the
ensuing year; and the following TEN Children declared duly
elected:—

1. Clarke, Fanny	2,441	8. Clark, James	2,359
2. Denton, William J. ...	2,770	9. Hudd, Elizabeth ..	2,249
3. Penn, Mary Ann L. ...	2,501	10. Payne, Frederick ..	2,223
4. Scott, Elizabeth	2,461	11. Herbert, Louisa	2,139
5. Barton, John Joseph ...	2,456	12. Vining, James	2,116

The Chairman having declared the poll to be closed, it was
resolved unanimously:—"That the best thanks of this meeting
be presented to John Finch, Esq., for his kind and efficient
services in the Chair."

The next Election will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in
January next.

DAVID W. WIRE,

THOMAS W. AVELING,

Hon. Secs.

Office: 32, Poultry.

THE IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

IRELAND ought not to be regarded as a distant
dependency or a conquered province. Every good law and
every beneficial influence prevalent in England should be
promptly extended to that country. The Imperial sceptre of
one Sovereign is a fit emblem of what should be the union,
subordination, and power of the British empire. The patriot longs
to see Ireland the home of peace, enterprise, and prosperity;
and the Christian devoutly desires, that Scriptural truth,
evangelical piety, and practical religion, may there abound, as a
tribute to the name of Jesus.

The Irish Evangelical Society has long been the medium of
English benevolence and liberality; has educated and sustained
men of devoted character as Missionaries and Ministers, both
in rural districts and populous towns, in Ireland; and has co-
operated, with other institutions, in the formation of Christian
communities, the establishment of Schools, and the erection of
places of worship. It has expended nearly One Hundred
Thousand Pounds, in such efforts, during thirty years. The
many thousand ignorant wanderers whom it has reclaimed and
introduced to the Church of Christ—and the multitudes of poor
enlightened Roman Catholics, whom it has instrumentally deliv-
ered from the dark superstitions and deluding elements of
Popery, will be its best reward, when the secrets of all hearts
are revealed.

A solicitous regard for the condition of the people, and an
anxiety to sustain brethren who had entered that field of labour,
have exposed the Society to a greater expenditure than has
been the income, during the last two years; and a debt ap-
proaching to £1,400 has been accumulated. The Board of
British Missions has, therefore, determined, if possible, to
remove this hindrance to efficiency, and also to bring their
undertakings into proportion with their revenue. By a con-
centration of offices and operations, they anticipate economy of
arrangement and no less efficiency of procedure.

The Pastors and Missionaries employed by the Society, in
May, 1849, were 27; but the number already diminished to
24; and of these the Committee have been compelled to select
four whose services shall terminate at Midsummer. The
process of reduction has been commenced among the Scripture
Readers, and of 26, already 10 have received intimation that
their services cannot be continued. The Board has made an
earnest and confident appeal to the Churches and the friends
who, of course, have shown a liberal zeal for Ireland. A
prompt and generous response has been rendered to a few
private applications by the Treasurer and Secretary; and the
following sums have been given or promised. Others will
surely join, and enable the new Executive to throw off all
anxiety, and proceed to a vigorous and cordial effort to extend
the Gospel in Ireland, and encourage the fainting and sorrowful
hearts in the Churches there, to look up and onward, and,
arising from the dust, to go forth to their work in the strength
of the Lord.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Thomas M.
Coombs, Esq., Treasurer, Ludgate-street; the Secretary, Rev.
James William Massey, D.D., 4, Blomfield-street; and by the
Bankers, Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street, London.

T. M. Coombs, Esq.	£	s.	d.	C. Whitechurch, Esq.	£	s.	d.
J. R. Mills, Esq.	50	0	0	James Smith, Esq.	10	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	50	0	0	Wm. Leavers, Esq.	30	0	0
John Morley, Esq.	50	0	0	R. Peck, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. Spicer,				Miss Viney,	5	5	0
Brothers,	50	0	0	B. Bousfield, Esq.	10	0	0
John Finch, Esq.	50	0	0	W. D. Wells, Esq.			
James Carter, Esq.	30	0	0	Bristol,	10	0	0
H. Leachman, Esq.	35	0	0	B. Cooke, Esq.			
T. Turner, Esq.	25	0	0	Blackheath (con-			
J. Crane, Esq.	10	0	0	ditionally),	10	0	0
Thomas Piper, Esq.	30	0	0	Henry Kutt, Esq.	30	0	0
Geo. Haufeld, Esq.	5	0	0	Sir Culling E. Har-			
J. Hassel, Esq.				ley, Bart. (condi-			
(annual),	5	0	0	tionally),	10	0	0
J. G. Stapleton, Esq.				W. F. Lloyd, Esq.	5	0	0
(annual),	2	3	0	Friends at Dundee,			
E. S. Saine, Esq.	10	10	0	(particulars here-			
Beth Smith, Esq.	25	0	0	after)	100	0	0
Stephen P. Aust, Esq.	10	0	0				

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a
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INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare
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Resolutions were adopted at the General Meeting in 1849, the effect of which is to render POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT
ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

* I. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100 WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 17 5	5 11 11

II. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

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£3 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 6	2 19 8	3 6 4	3 14 9	4 7 2

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in the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

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	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	362	0	0
Aged 40,	428	7	6
Aged 50,	531	16	8

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with addi-
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Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a
sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy,
and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and
at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount
from £50 to £5,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature
death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is un-
doubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are
recommended,—the former as combining a favourable investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance,
and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his
declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.
Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at
the Head Office in Edinburgh; or at

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GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

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French, and the usual branches of an English education.
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mirably salubrious, and plans of Education such as to promote
sound and accurate knowledge. The pupils are instructed in
the essential doctrines of Revealed Truth, and earnest en-
deavours are made to establish their influence on the heart.
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Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first
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Professionals.

Terms (Washing included), 25 to 30 Guineas.

Mr. THOMSON has the honour to refer to Judge Talfourd;
Rev. J. Sherman; Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. J. Young.
Conveyances seven times a-day, to and from Southgate, at
reduced fares.

The Term commences on the 16th of July, 1850.

BATHWICK-HILL SCHOOL,

Adjoining Claverton Down, one Mile from Bath.

CONDUCTED BY GEORGE CLARKE.

THE objects aimed at are,—1st, to ensure a
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the principles as well as the common facts of knowledge; 4th,
to treat the pupils as members of the Family, providing them
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father and mother, and brothers and sisters.

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GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company, will be held within
the Town-house of DUNFERMLINE upon THURSDAY, the
22nd day of AUGUST next, 1850, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of considering a proposal to dissolve the said Com-
pany, and to sell and realize the whole Property and Estate, and
funds and effects of the Company, and finally to wind-up the
Company's affairs, all in terms of the 37th Clause of the Contract
of Co-partnership of the said Company.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES INGLIS, Chairman.
JOHN DRYSDALE, Interim Sec.

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recommended,—the former as combining a favourable investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance,
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has been found, as an auxiliary to perfect rest, superior even
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Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock
of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and
of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large
assortment of Razors, Penknives, scissors, &c., of the best qual-
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ment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a
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tlemen. These articles have borne the test, and received the
approbation, of all who have worn them. Such as are troubled
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the ankle.

Their Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen.
—This desirable article claims the attention of all who are
exposed to the wet. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods,
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Hoods, 21s. The whole can be carried with convenience in
the pocket.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 240.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR FOR THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

BAZAARS for benevolent objects are of recent invention—but they are becoming extremely fashionable. They are a curious illustration of the commercial tendencies of the age—being a mixture, in about equal parts, of business and charity. They spice self-denial to make it pleasant to the taste. They may be briefly described as "Almsgiving made easy"—or, "First steps in the art of seeming to do good." They economize, as it were, the waste of human folly, like those furnaces which are made to consume their own smoke. They are an ingenious contrivance for turning our infirmities to account—making man's susceptibility to female fascinations, and woman's passion for knick-knackery, pay handsome tribute to some worthy "cause." As such, we class them amongst the characteristic discoveries of our country and times.

Much, however, as bazaars are now the rage, we were quite unprepared for the carrying out of the quaint conception, in the manner, and to the extent, proposed by the bishops. The bishops, we say, without hesitation, for, as we shall presently see, every line in the second Report issued by the Commissioners for the subdivision of parishes, smacks powerfully of the episcopal mind. These right reverend fathers in God, anxious to mitigate the spiritual destitution of the people, have projected a grand Fancy Fair for the sale of Crown advowsons, some half of which are to be enhanced in value to the purchaser, by the entire amount of his purchase-money. The idea is a singularly pleasant one, and merits a larger share of public attention than it is likely, we fear, to receive.

An advowson is the legal right to determine, within certain tolerably wide limits, to whom shall be given the "cure of souls" in a parish—that is, so far as the instrumentality of the Church of England is concerned, it is the power of deciding upon the spiritual destiny of parishioners. Good men in the Establishment have often deplored as an abuse which no antiquity of origin can palliate, the vesting of so awful a responsibility in private hands, and especially the transference of it from one hand to another, as a marketable commodity. The sale of advowsons has upon the face of it a deep stain of simony which no ecclesiastical sophistry can rub off. By the common run of men these transactions will ever be regarded as reducing spiritual office to a mere affair of bread and cheese, and hence, they fancy they can discern the reason for designating the cure of souls "a living." None but a bishop, we apprehend, could have projected the happy idea of making this grossest of scandals a religiously profitable one. To provide the wherewithal for preaching Christ's gospel in destitute parts, by putting up to auction the spiritual means of between seven and eight hundred parishes, is a scheme worthy of the pious zeal of Charles James London. It evinces such a remarkably delicate perception of the genius of the gospel—such a deep appreciation of the heavenly and the divine!

Most men who take any interest in the Church, as a system of religious machinery, would rejoice to attach, if possible, to the exercise of the tremendous power which the possession of an advowson gives over the character of religious ministrations in a parish, some direct and stringent responsibility. Private patronage differs from public in this respect, that it may be dispensed just as caprice, cupidity, or malevolence may dictate, without subjecting the patron to be called to account. The Crown livings, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, must needs be distributed with some regard, at least, to outward propriety—for he is amenable to public opinion, as interpreted by Parliament. He cannot sell his presentations—cannot openly traffic in spiritual offices—and has less temptation than private patrons to overlook the actual wants of the Church. The bishops gravely propose to coin this salutary responsibility into solid cash, and, for a consideration, to do away with all existing inducements to deal with "the cure of souls" otherwise than as mere matter of bargain. And this is their *nostrum* for meeting the claims of religious destitution.

Reduce the idea to a naked reality, and see how comely it is. Imagine the whole body of bishops conducting a grand national bazaar for the spread of Christianity. Give each of them a stall, at which, with wig and apron, he may chaffer with Jews, Infidels, Turks, Christians, Puseyites, Evangelicals, and Latter-day Saints, for advowsons—"the highest bidder to be the buyer." Suppose him to suggest to each inquirer the motives which he hopes will avail to fetch the longest price for an article. "Capital parish this, for an Evangelical! Parishioners quite Methodistically disposed! Have actually got a prayer-meeting! Come, let me recommend you this! What will you give?" Or after this fashion—"A handsome bargain—cheap as dirt. Single duty—scarcely any parishioners—good neighbourhood for sporting—will sell for double the money when augmented, as it will be! Who bids for this?" Now all this seems a shocking jest when put into a picture—but these, and perhaps worse, are just the motives to which the bishops propose to appeal for raising money on behalf of the Church. Admirable exponents of the spirit of their Master! Did they never hear it said, "My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves?"

Mark, too, the episcopal disinterestedness of the project! They propose to sell nothing of their own—not one right of presentation, although they divide between them double the number possessed by the Lord Chancellor. They are generous at anybody's expense but their own. The patronage in their hands, or under their influence, would fetch thrice the sum at least which they expect to realize from the sale of that belonging to the Crown. But, no! they make no offer. "I wish I could raise money enough to buy that flute," says Timothy to his brother Jack; "I could then charm you with most melodious music." "I wish you could," replies Jack, "but I don't see how it is to be done." "Oh," says Tim, "there is no difficulty about that—you sell your watch and seals, and give me what you get for them." "Sell your own, Tim," was Jack's appropriate answer.

Lord Ashley and Mr. Seeley, Evangelical Church reformers, have got into strange company. The bishops are too many for them. A more disgraceful document than this second Report, one pervaded from beginning to end by a more sordid spirit, and in which Mammon more unblushingly tramples down every religious consideration, has not been given to the light of day in modern times—and yet their names, amongst others, are appended to it. Why, they ought to have suffered their own right hands to be burned off, rather than subscribe a proposal so infamously anti-Christian. When a Church Establishment stoops to rake gold out of the sepulchre, and even asks to be allowed to convert into merchandise what ought to be guarded by her as the most responsible of all trusts—the spiritual interests of her own members—we are prepared for any kind of wickedness. Compared with what the Commissioners recommend, a tax, for the Church's sake, on prostitution,

would be venial—for the wages of a sin more opposed to all the Church's professions than the sale of the Christian pastorate, cannot be cast into the treasury of the temple.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

BRIGHTON.—A correspondent at Brighton has forwarded to us a report of a recent Anti-state-church meeting there, to which neither the *Guardian* nor the *Herald* will give insertion. The meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Friday last, to receive the report of John Robertson, Esq., who attended as a delegate to the Anti-state-church Conference. Mr. Ward was in the chair. Mr. Robertson, in an eloquent speech, reviewed the present state of ecclesiastical affairs both in this country and on the continent. The Conference, he said, had assembled to declare the great truth that religious ideas could not be propagated by physical force, and that the Church of Christ could not be upheld by the sword or the gold of the State. The business for which they met was the most practical that could engage the attention of men who love their country. He did not complain of any one opposing the society who was opposed to its principle, but when he found a man calling himself a Dissenter trying to put down the only society existing to advocate those principles, he took such a man to be an enemy and not a friend. The Rev. B. Miller, Primitive Methodist, moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Bethel. Mr. Jabez Vines proposed a petition for the separation of Church and State. He said that they intended to adopt the plan of having petitions with a score of signatures; that a number of young men in Brighton had resolved to zealously devote their spare time to the work, and that he hoped that fifty such petitions would go from the town. Mr. Isaac Bass (Quaker), followed, and after Messrs. Bethel, Childs, Brown, and others had spoken, the meeting separated at a late hour.

ADDRESS FROM THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Our readers will recollect that the recent Conference adopted an Address to Members of the Establishment, based on recent ecclesiastical events. We have now the pleasure of presenting it to our readers, as revised by the Executive Committee of the Association. It is, we understand, intended to publish it in the form of a tract immediately.

The present period is believed to be one in which it behoves all parties to give fresh and earnest consideration to the subject of the relations between Church and State. It is evident that something decisive must be done to appease the strife that exists within the Establishment, and to terminate the dissatisfaction which every day increases from without.

On Churchmen, especially, the question has at length become most urgent—What is the proper course for the Church to pursue? No longer can they tamely suffer things to go on as they are. With her doctrine unsettled, with her discipline all but impotent for good, with immense resources most unequally distributed, with governmental influence paramount in the appointment of her dignitaries and, more than all, with growing alienation in the public mind towards her offices and authority, it can scarcely be doubted that the time has arrived when, if possible, vigorous remedial measures must be applied. On grounds of patriotism, as well as of religion, it becomes all men, but especially Churchmen, under whose sanction these evils have grown up, to reconsider the entire question of the Church's relations, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory practical conclusion.

The present appeal is made by those who believe that the chief—and, indeed, the only public—remedy for existing evils, is to be found in a return to those primitive relations which existed between Church and State, when the former was free from all interference, whether in the way of patronage, emolument, or control, on the part of the latter; when individual conscience was under no temptation originating from the civil power to barter its liberty for pension or place, to receive error for truth, or to hold the truth in unrighteousness; when the disciples of truth sat at the feet of their Master in the spirit of reverence and love, and not for gain or reward; and when the Church at large, unfettered and unencumbered by political relations, was free to follow all the behests of her Supreme Head. What they require on the part of the civil power is, that it neither patronize on the one hand, nor persecute on the other; but protecting every well-conducted subject in the enjoyment of his rights, leave the entire community to adopt those religious opinions and

institutions, and to celebrate those forms of worship, to which the light of truth and conscience may lead every man.

Thus broadly stating their own convictions respecting the kind of relation which ought to subsist between religion and the State, the advocates of perfect religious freedom invite, with all seriousness, the thoughtful, the candid, the conscientious Churchmen of the present day—those who have at heart the increase of true religion and the weal of Britain—to consider whether recent events, regarded in connexion with the constitutional theory and past history of the Church of England, are not sufficient to show that the best course for the members of that Church, as well as for the country at large, is to terminate the union that has so long existed, due regard being paid to the principles of equity in the final arrangement.

The events to which reference is made are all well known, having secured a large share of public attention. Each furnishes an illustration of the practical working of the Church of England by law established, and by law controlled. We advert to them, not in chronological order, but in the order of importance, as affecting or involving great principles.

I.

The Gorham case seems worthy of earliest notice, as illustrating the present position of the Church of England with respect to doctrine, and the manner in which that doctrine is affected by State connexion.

It is unnecessary to our present argument to pronounce whether uniformity of doctrine is essential to a church, and if so, on what points that uniformity should be required. It is enough that the Church of England has, without question, made uniformity, not in doctrine merely, but in discipline and worship, a matter of prime importance—being provided for this purpose with carefully-composed articles of faith and formularies of worship, to whose thorough conformity with scripture all her clergy and dignitaries are required to subscribe. The Articles are avowedly framed for the purpose of "avoiding of diversities of opinions;" the Book of Common Prayer is set forth as designedly drawn up to promote uniformity of worship; and the Canons of the Church require all clergymen to swear that they believe that both the former and the latter, construed according to their literal and grammatical meaning, are true and scriptural. Moreover, Acts of Conformity and Uniformity have been passed in former periods, requiring subscription to the Articles and Book of Common Prayer on the part of all clergymen, and, in some cases, other persons besides clergymen, namely, schoolmasters, and official persons in the employ of the State; while thousands of conscientious dissenters from the Articles and Book of Common Prayer—both recusant and nonconformist—have been compelled to suffer in property, person, and life. Although, in later times, dissentients have been specially exempted by the Legislature from the pains and penalties inflicted by these Acts of Uniformity and Conformity, they remain in force so far as the members and clergy of the Church of England are concerned, under the ancient plea of uniformity; and even, to the present moment, the great national Universities of Oxford and Cambridge practically exclude all but members of the Church of England, by virtue of the enforcement of the Church's articles of faith on all who would fully enjoy their advantages, emoluments, and honours. Uniformity of doctrine and worship must be deemed of the last importance by a Church which makes so much of it, and by a State that has lent so much of its power, in past and present times, in order to its enforcement.

The case of Mr. Gorham, however, places this subject in a practical light, and proves how vain every attempt must be to secure a forced, and merely Parliamentary uniformity in matters of religion. The facts of the case need only a brief reference. The Bishop of Exeter refused, as is well known, to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, on the ground of heterodox doctrine—that doctrine pertaining to the subject of baptism, and more particularly of baptismal regeneration.

On the refusal of the Bishop of Exeter to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, Mr. Gorham procured a monition from the Archdeacon of Canterbury, calling upon the Bishop to institute him to the vicarage, or to set forth a lawful suit to the contrary. The bishop appeared to that monition by his proctor, and the question came on for decision before the court. The discussion of the case occupied thirty-three or thirty-four hours, during six days, and the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust was delivered on the 2nd of August, 1849, in favour of the bishop, on the ground that Mr. Gorham opposed the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

The decision of the highest ecclesiastical court in the country did not, however, set the question at rest. Mr. Gorham appealed to her Majesty in Council, to reverse the decision of the Judge of the Archdeacon's Court. The case was referred to the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, and was there heard. On March 8th, 1850, Lord Langdale gave judgment in the name of the Judicial Committee, reversing the sentence, on the ground "that the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England as by law established; and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Bramford Speke."

We are not required to say whether or no we believe in the doctrine of baptismal regeneration under any view of it. It cannot, however, be doubted, that it is professed by thousands, both of the clergy and members of the Church of England, appearing to them, as it does also to many besides, to be plainly taught in the Offices of Baptism and the Church Catechism; and to many it is a matter of grievance that the sanction of the Legislature, and the property of the State, in trust to the Church of England, should be granted to those who are in the habitual practice, in all the parochial and other churches connected with the Establishment, of using the Offices of Baptism, and teaching the Catechism, in which what they conceive to be so deadly an error is inculcated. Neither should it be forgotten, that Mr. Gorham, at or before his ordination, took an oath that he gave his hearty assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, literally and grammatically interpreted.

The main point, however, to which we direct your attention, is the present state of the Church in relation to doctrine. Notwithstanding the decision of the highest ecclesiastical court to the contrary, it has been finally

settled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that on a question of vital importance, affecting, according to the view of both parties to the suit, the salvation of millions, the doctrine of the Church is such, that the most opposite opinions may be entertained on the subject by the clergy of one and the same Church—a Church, be it observed, invested with peculiar prerogatives and exclusive privileges, established by law, absorbing yearly between nine and eleven millions of the public money, and professing to be the only authoritative spiritual guide and instructor of the people.

Again and again, before this time, has it been objected to the Church of England as by law established, that notwithstanding its avowed aim at uniformity, by means of articles, rubric, canons, and liturgies, its clergy and laity are as much divided in religious opinion as any of those who dissent from it. Now, however, it is for the first time decided by the highest authority, that on one point, regarded as a prime essential of faith, the doctrine of the Church is not and never has been settled. They who believe in baptismal regeneration and they who do not may alike be inducted to her livings, and minister at her altars.

Now, we ask Churchmen themselves whether it comports with their notions of a Church, that matters should so rest—whether any Church professing to aim at uniformity would be left in such an unsettled state, if it were free from worldly and Parliamentary control—whether it is just that conscientious dissentients should be excluded from the national universities and from all participation in national property now held by the Church, by requiring subscription to articles, canons, and formularies, while men of expansive conscience within the Church may put their own construction on what they profess to receive in its literal and grammatical sense. Under such a constitution of things it is at all likely that the Church as by law established, should prove any other than an instrument for the fomentation of strife, and an organisation for the exclusive temporal benefit of such as possess her benefices and bishoprics.

II.

The case of Mr. Shore, to which we now proceed, in connexion with the doctrine of indelibility of orders, reasserted as the canonical doctrine of the Church of England by Sir John Dodson, of Doctors Commons, presents another illustration of the working of the National Establishment.

It is not for us to touch upon this question in its personal adjuncts, as evinced in the case of Mr. Shore and the Bishop of Exeter. Whatever may be thought of the conduct of the Bishop—"mean, disingenuous, deceitful, and vindictive"—according to some—or right and dutiful towards the Church of England according to others—we are warranted in affirming with respect to either hypothesis, that nothing could have been done by the Bishop, as against Mr. Shore, had not the Church system, as by law established, sanctioned his doing it.

A Church may hold the doctrine of indelibility of orders and none suffer thereby, when the Church holding it is not armed with secular power to enforce it. All that could then be averred is, that a Church must have peculiar views respecting its own relation to truth and morality that can publicly profess its belief, that whatever may be the changes in the religious opinions of its clergy—though they disavow all their previous professions and subscriptions, and become of any faith or of no faith—yet by virtue of orders once granted they remain, and must remain, the ministers of that Church. Inasmuch as the Church of England holds this doctrine, it does what it can to procure the stamp of insincerity, to say the least, upon her own clergy; since there is no guarantee that some, if not all her ministers are not retained on this principle. Neither can we forget what the Judge of the Archdeacon's Court recently affirmed, respecting the clergy of that Church, notwithstanding their having subscribed the Articles and Canons. "The experience of this court," said he, "has taught us that the subscription in the first instance to the articles of religion, which is required by the canon, and the making of the declaration according to the Act of Uniformity, are not altogether to be depended upon as proof of the soundness of religious principle in the present day." So that the doctrine of indelibility of orders, as reasserted by Sir John Dodson, and the public avowal of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, concur to make it appear a doubtful matter whether the clergy of the Church of England—notwithstanding their subscription to certain articles of faith and formularies of worship—believe wholly or in part anything they have professed to believe. They may—but also they may not. And whether they do or do not so believe—they are perforce retained as the clergy of that Church. That is, so far as the Church is concerned, and irrespective of the sanction given to it by the State, it is held for a true statement that though an ordained clergyman of the Church, become heterodox, according to the Church's view of heterodoxy, or even infidel and anti-Christian, having been once ordained a priest of the Church, he must inevitably so continue to the end of his days.

We cannot but think it a great evil that a church holding such doctrines should be established by law—and on exclusive pretensions—as the National Church of this land. And we put it to conscientious and truth-loving Churchmen themselves, whether such a church is likely to subserve the ends of morality and religion, and whether they, by lending it their sanction, are not abettors of falsehood and sin.

But more than this is involved in Mr. Shore's case. On changing his views respecting the Church of England, and acting accordingly, he is put by the bishop into the Ecclesiastical Court, followed from one court to another, and eventually imprisoned. It is true, his imprisonment turned upon the question of costs. But, we ask, is it to be endured that a church shall be so upheld by the State in respect to the doctrine of indelibility of orders, that one of its clergy on changing his opinions and becoming a Dissenter shall be liable to these proceedings? But for the intervention of friends who paid the costs of the proceedings, Mr. Shore might still be lingering out his days in prison, or, more probably, have been numbered with previous victims of the Church as by law established. We ask, is not the Church to which you belong sanctioned by you in these proceedings? Are you not, as members of that Church, responsible for such instances of spiritual despotism and tyranny? Have you, or your clergy, done anything to protest against these things? Or have petitions emanated from you to the legislature, praying that they may cease to disgrace your Church any longer?

We are not aware that you can answer these questions satisfactorily. Many of the clergy protested that they would not quietly suffer such things to remain; but now that Mr. Shore is released, they do remain as they were—the orders of the Church still indelible—even the Toleration Act a vain thing, so far as the Established clergy are concerned—and the Ecclesiastical Courts open for the next victim a bishop may choose to persecute!

We appeal to you, whether a Church thus armed with powers of persecution, and in connexion with such a doctrine as that of the indelibility of orders, can be any other than an instrument of evil.

III.

We now turn from the consideration of the doctrine of the Church, as unsettled by the recent decision of the Privy Council, and the condition of the clergy, as affected by the doctrine of indelibility of orders, to the consideration of the manner in which her dignitaries are appointed to their high office, as illustrated by the Hampden case.

Whether Episcopacy be scriptural and expedient or otherwise, is a point on which we abstain from expressing any opinion. It is sufficient for our present argument that the Church by law established holds it to be so. Every individual taking orders is required to sign the article of the 37th Canon:—

"That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth nothing in it contrary to the Word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used," &c.

The following—the 7th and 8th—are also to be subscribed by the clergy, and are commanded to be observed and kept by all subjects in the realm.

"Whosoever shall hereafter affirm, That the government of the Church of England under his Majesty by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, and the rest that bear office in the same, is antichristian, and repugnant to the Word of God; let him be excommunicated *ipso facto*, and so continue until he repent, and publicly revoke such his wicked errors."

"Whosoever shall hereafter affirm or teach, That the form and manner of making and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth anything in it that is repugnant to the Word of God, or that they who are made Bishops, Priests, or Deacons, in that form, are not lawfully made, nor ought to be accounted, either by themselves or others, to be truly either Bishops, Priests, or Deacons, until they have some other calling to those divine offices; let him be excommunicated *ipso facto*, not to be restored until he repent, and publicly revoke such his wicked errors."

Every offender against these opinions—every one who deems Episcopacy or Prelacy repugnant to the Word of God—is to be excommunicated. "The sword of the Spirit"—as a popular expounder of the canonical law of the Church has expressed it—"a thing never to be trifled with, never to be flourished in bravado or sport—the sword of the Spirit is drawn from the scabbard; it glitters under the frowns and flashes of the countenance, the angry countenance, of Holy Church; and falls, or threatens it, on the hapless denier of her claims."

Episcopacy is, or ought to be, a true and scriptural thing, for denying which such penalties are threatened; and the clergy of the Church taking oath, as they do, that they believe so much, must be concerned that the Bishops of their Church are rightly inducted to their high functions.

But what is the customary proceeding in the election of a Bishop, as illustrated by the case of Dr. Hampden? We need not relate all the details of a procedure so recent. Suffice it to say, that the Dean and Chapter of Hereford receive a command to elect a Bishop, and are convened for the purpose. The *congé d'élire* is acted upon. But, lo! the election is interfered with by letters-patent, in the name of the Crown, requiring and commanding them that a certain specified person, namely, Dr. Hampden, be by them so elected. Power of election is given in the first instance, and immediately afterwards taken away, conscientious objections on the part of the electing Dean and Chapter notwithstanding; while opposition in the Chapter, and afterwards at the time of confirmation, though formally solicited, is rendered altogether nugatory before the will of the Prime Minister of the day.

Now, we ask you seriously to say whether this is the way in which the scriptural claims of Episcopacy should be asserted? The Prime Minister for the time being may be a Christian or an unbeliever, anything or nothing—no matter, his will is paramount; appointment to the highest offices of the Church, involving a large measure of power, for good or for evil, is a business over which the Church itself has no direct control.

Need we remind you that it is more than vain to argue about such an Episcopacy as this; that political considerations always have away in the promotion to Episcopal office, according as this or that political party may happen to be in power. What we ask of you, as conscientious and candid men, is, whether such things are likely to promote the interests of religion, or of any Church worthy of the name?

But, more than this, we ask if it is possible that any substantial change can be effected in reference to such matters, so long as the Church is connected with the State? Is not this plainly the source of the evil? Dissolve the union, and then the Bishops of the Church may be appointed according to the theory of the Church's constitution, while both religion and the State will reap the benefit of the change.

IV.

The last point to which we direct your attention respects the property of the Church, and the manner of its distribution. On this, however, we need not enter fully, since Mr. Horaman's speeches in the House of Commons, recently published, and widely circulated, afford an ample exposition of the subject.

If the theory of a National Establishment has any plea to urge that seems more feasible than another, it is the plea of spiritual destitution in the country at large, and the facility which an establishment affords for supplying it. This argument appears specially powerful when applied to the case of the Church of England, whose revenues, impartially distributed, might seem adequate, in a pecuniary point of view, to meet all the wants of our growing population.

On this, however, as on other points, the actual case of the Church of England breaks down, when tested by the light of well ascertained facts. It appears from Parliamentary returns made under the Ecclesiastical Commission, as well as from other sources, that 4,000, or two-fifths of all the parishes in England, are without fit

residences; that no less than 2,000 beneficed clergy have incomes lower than £100 a-year, many of them running down to £50, £40, £30, £10, and £5, and even to £3 a-year; that the sufferings of some of the clergy are hardly to be believed, many being without bread for their families, without clothing, and being indebted to casual charity for even the coat in which to go and visit a dying parishioner; that 2,000,000 of the population, from want of teachers, never hear the word of God; and that, while this destitution on the part of the population, and this poverty on the part of large numbers of the clergy, are public and well-known facts, the archbishops and bishops of the same Church are in possession of estates, on an average, worth—according to Mr. Finlayson—on the lowest computation, £750,000 a-year,—the rental of the Archbishop of Canterbury alone being £62,000 a-year, and that of the Archbishop of York £41,000 a-year. We dare not trust ourselves to characterise in fitting terms the enormous disproportion between the incomes of the dignitaries and working clergy of the same Church—a Church, too, which has coveted the distinction of being the Church of the poor.

Similar disclosures have recently been made with respect to the application of the caputal revenues, under the operation of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Nor is it difficult to see, that all attempts to put matters on a more equitable basis will fail, as in times past they have failed—Commissioners' and Ministers' promises notwithstanding. The injustice of such a state of things is becoming most apparent, and cannot be endured by an enlightened and determined people much longer.

We ask you, in conclusion to consider this matter with all candour and seriousness. On all the grounds stated in this paper, it is not desirable that the Church of England should be put upon a new basis, by severing that link which has connected it with the State, casting it upon its own resources, and thus opening up for it a career as much marked by piety, disinterested zeal, and usefulness, as its past career has been by injustice, incongruity, and inefficiency.

SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES.—PROPOSAL TO ERECT SIX HUNDRED NEW CHURCHES.

The following are the material portions of the second report of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the practicability and mode of subdividing, into distinct parishes, the densely peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such manner that the population of each shall not exceed 4,000 souls, upon which we commented last week, and which was excluded, from want of room:—

In our former report we stated that we "expected to be able, shortly, to lay before your Majesty a general view of the probable number of new parishes and new churches required in all the dioceses in England and Wales." The result of our inquiry shows that there is an immediate and pressing demand for the erection of about 600 new churches. It is also desirable that these should, in most cases, have parishes assigned to them, and that many districts already formed should receive a distinctly parochial character. To accomplish the erection of these 600 churches, we believe about £2,000,000 would be sufficient, but we consider that a fund sufficient to provide one-half of the cost of those churches would be enough to place at the disposal of the Church Building Commissioners the other half, together with the site to be provided by the parties applying for this public aid.

We conceive that the proposed 600 new churches, some of which need not be of great capacity or expense, might be estimated to cost, on an average, £3,500 each, and that the total amount would not exceed £2,100,000. If these calculations be correct, and if our expectation be well-founded, a sum of rather more than £1,000,000 sterling, applicable from some general fund, would probably effect the great object of causing the erection of such new churches as at the present moment appear to be required throughout the whole extent of England and Wales in parishes of large population. We have felt it to be our duty to consider whether it would be possible, without impairing, in the slightest degree, the efficiency of the establishment, to derive the whole, or any portion of the sum required from ecclesiastical sources.

In a large number of cases of small livings we find the right of presentation vested in the Lord Chancellor. In these cases we conceive, that by a process which we will presently describe, the income of the benefice might be greatly improved, and the efficiency of the Church proportionately augmented.

The Lord Chancellor at present administers the patronage of no less than 754 livings, having an annual value of about £190,000; he has likewise the alternate presentation of 23 benefices, of which the annual value is £7,877; making a total of 777 benefices, with an aggregate annual value of nearly £200,000.

The income, however, of a great portion of these benefices is very small, too small to be desirable as preferment, and insufficient to secure the services of a resident pastor. We find, so far as it is in our power to ascertain, that there are six of less than £50 annual value, 60 above £50, but under £100, 124 above £100, but under £150, and 144 above £150, but under £200; making a total of 330 insufficiently endowed.

It is obvious, that the advowsons of benefices of this description can have no value as patronage, in the ordinary sense of the word. It is difficult to find persons willing to undertake the charge of cures which entail more than the responsibility, but yield less than the salary of a curacy. Speaking generally, they are not, and cannot be, sufficiently served, and the spiritual interests of their population are almost necessarily neglected.

We are of opinion that these evils might be greatly diminished, so far as the benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor are concerned, by offering the right of presentation to persons interested in the welfare of the population resident within these cures, on the condition that the whole purchase money, or so much of it as would suffice to raise the annual value of the benefice to £200, should be applied to that purpose. This additional endowment would of course increase the value of the advowson, and the sum which would be given for it.

The marked and growing interest felt by the wealthier classes in the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of

the people, would, we believe, under the circumstances and conditions we have described, induce many persons to give for the advowsons of these insufficiently-endowed benefices a sum far exceeding their mere market value; and if the example so set were, as is not improbable, to be followed to the extent of selling the next presentation by public bodies and private patrons, a vast number of parishes now almost without religious instruction for want of an adequate endowment might be brought within the regular ministrations of the Church.

The direct effect, however, of this proposal would be to place nearly 330 cures of souls now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, but which are almost useless for spiritual purposes, from the insufficiency of their endowment, on a footing to secure to the people resident within their limits all the advantages to be derived from the ministrations of a resident pastor.

The remaining benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor are 447 in number, and vary in value from £200 to £1,207 per annum.

The selection of proper persons to fill so large a number of benefices, a number greater than has been entrusted to any six prelates of the Church, must impose a heavy burden upon any one by whom the duty is conscientiously and efficiently discharged.

We submit, therefore, to your Majesty, that so many of these advowsons should gradually, and in the course of a few years, be disposed of by private tender, as would produce a sum equal to the amount which would be necessary to insure the erection of 600 churches, the Church Building Commissioners being empowered to regulate the order in which the advowsons to be so dealt with should be offered to purchasers, in whom the perpetual patronage of such benefices shall be vested.

If the annual income of the 777 benefices be estimated at £200,000, and the value of the advowsons at from seven to ten years' purchase of the net value, after making the deductions necessary to such a calculation, the sum ultimately raised, were all the advowsons to be sold, would probably be more than sufficient for the objects in contemplation; namely, the augmentation of the smaller benefices, and the erection of 600 new churches.

We consider that, by the adoption of the proposal which we have ventured to submit to your Majesty, not only would an ample fund be supplied, without any Parliamentary grant, for the erection of 600 new churches in populous parishes now lamentably deficient in religious teaching, but the ministrations of the Church would be rendered more efficient in a great number of places where a church or benefice already exists.

With respect to the attainment of funds for the endowment of churches, we beg to call your Majesty's attention to the report of your Majesty's commissioners for inquiring into "episcopal and caputal revenues," from which we are led to infer that if their recommendations are carried out a sum sufficient to meet these requirements may, in the course of a few years, be available from the resources of the Church itself.

There thus appears to be a reasonable prospect that in the course of time the necessary endowments may be obtained. We, therefore, recur to the provision of the erection of the churches themselves; and on this point we are inclined to hope, that the suggestion we have before alluded to may be received with favour. It certainly appears that no other course has yet been pointed out which would so readily and so effectually supply the present lamentable deficiency of church accommodation for your Majesty's subjects. If this deficiency can be thus supplied, the pious liberality of individuals may, in our opinion, reasonably be expected to make provision for future wants of the same kind, which a further increase of population may render necessary.

Signed,—T. Ebor, Harrowby, C. J. London, J. Lichfield, Ashley, Sidney Herbert, Edward N. Buxton, H. Raikes, John Sinclair, W. F. Hook, Thomas Dale, W. Cotton, W. Weldon Champneys, G. Jelf, W. Woodroffe, Joseph Haslegrave, R. B. Seeley—Henry Kingscote, secretary.

THE GORHAM CASE.—Speaking of the litigation of the Bishop of Exeter, during the past week, the *Western Times* says:—"He hath got a rule in the Exchequer, with a pretty plain intimation that it is only given for the convenience of the Court, and the despatch of the suit. But his partisans down here declare that the granting of the rule gives him all he wants. A rule being once granted, admits of an ultimate appeal. Let the Exchequer Chamber decide against him! What then? Ah! then he'll appeal to the House of Lords, and hang up the decision for the term of his natural life! This is what the baptismalists declare. They boast that their man is fresher than ever. Mr. Hope, of London, a rich man with a baptismal turn of mind, heads an "unlimited subscription"—there is as much money for him as he can dip into. They undertake to keep him in litigation, gratis, for as long as he can hold out—and the old gentleman is therefore as "game" and as happy as ever he was in his life. If he should get the appeal, and hang Bramford Speke up out of the reach of Mr. Gorham for a few years, he will indeed be glorified. They are both advanced in life—and it is said that an appeal to the Lords may be safely run against the life of each, and the assurance offices would back Time to be the winner, and give the long odds."

SUBSCRIPTION TO INDEMNIFY BISHOP PHILLPOTTS.

—We have authority to state that a liberal subscription has been entered into to indemnify Bishop Phillpotts for his great disbursements in law matters. The subscriptions of the pugnacious prelate's admirers are very liberal, and it is thought that he will be held more than harmless of all costs.—*Western Times*.

THE GORHAM CASE.—Arrangements have been made for holding a great public meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England on the 27th inst. for the adoption of certain resolutions with reference to the late decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," and the consequences arising therefrom. The meeting is looked forward to with much interest by what is generally termed the High-Church party, the principal men connected with which will be present to

take part in the proceedings. The promoters are anxious to secure the countenance and support of all who feel that a tacit acquiescence by the Church of England in the recent decision of the Privy Council would be an unspeakable "misery." An address to the Throne will be submitted to the meeting, setting forth the Church's rights as to spiritual freedom, reminding her Majesty of the declaration prefixed to the Articles of Religion, and praying, therefore, the Royal license that Convocation may be summoned for the express purpose of vindicating or authoritatively declaring the doctrine of the Church of England on Holy Baptism. There will also be submitted a memorial to the episcopate of the two provinces, including the colonial bishops, as being technically in the province of Canterbury, and an address to the bishops of Scotland expressive of thankfulness and confidence. The day is to open with the celebration of the most solemn ecclesiastical offices in several London churches, and those who purpose taking part in the meeting will be invited to attend service either at Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral. Many of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries have expressed approval of the proposed course of proceeding, and have intimated their intention of being present at the meeting.—*Times*.

ANOTHER CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements have been made for the immediate establishment of another bishopric in Canada, by the subdivision of the present diocese of Montreal. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have come to a resolution that, considering the vast extent of that diocese, and the great importance of its subdivision, the sum of £4,000 be granted towards the endowment of two additional bishoprics in Canada, the interest of that sum to be assigned, under the direction of the Council for Colonial Bishoprics, towards the income of the proposed bishopric, until the establishment of a second additional bishopric in Canada East, when the sum of £2,000 of the above amount shall be appropriated towards the endowment of the first bishopric. It has also been agreed that the treasurer of the society shall be empowered to pay the £4,000 as soon as funds shall be raised for the accomplishment of the object of one additional bishopric. The new see will be that of Montreal, the present bishop taking the title of the Bishop of Quebec. Dr. Inglis, the Bishop of Toronto, is at present on a visit to this country, for the double purpose of urging the desirableness of founding the new see, and for taking measures for the establishment of a college in Upper Canada.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

INDIA.—A letter from Dr. Boaz informs us, that the Indian Government has, by a *lex loci*, secured all parties, becoming converts to a new religion, their rights and titles as heirs to property. Measures are also in progress to secure freedom of conscience to the Nonconformist, whether for marriage or burial, in India. It will gratify the friends of Dr. Boaz to know, that he proceeds in his work with good health, and a devoted and cheerful mind.—*Patriot*.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., seizures for church-rates were made at the houses of three Baptists residing at Coleford, Gloucestershire, and on Friday last the booty was disposed of by public auction, at a beerhouse in the town. The following handbill, issued on the morning of sale, gives the particulars:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF COLEFORD AND THE PARISH OF NEWLAND.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS.—Most of you are aware that our goods have recently been seized for church-rates, and are to be sold to-day, either privately or by public auction.

We only desire to call your attention to the circumstances of the case, and beg that you will consider the subject in the light of the New Testament, and judge whether the proceeding is honourable to the Churchmen of Newland parish, or in accordance with the spirit of the gospel of Christ.

The particulars are as follow:—

RATE CLAIMED.			GOODS SEIZED.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
James Herbert.....	1	10 10	Cheese and soap ..	6	5 4
B. W. Provis.....	0	3 6	Chairs and table ..	2	0 0
D. J. Smith.....	0	1 10 4	Chairs and table ..	2	3 0

Church-rates have been repeatedly condemned, not only by Dissenters, but by liberal and conscientious Churchmen; but we object not merely to this very obnoxious impost, but to the whole system of compulsion and human legislation in matters of religion, whether exercised upon Churchmen or Dissenters.

We take joyfully the spoiling of our goods; and hope our neighbours will investigate our principles, and recognise the claims of truth and justice.

With the testimony of an approving conscience,

We remain,

JAMES HERBERT,
B. W. PROVIS,
D. J. SMITH.

Coleford, June 14, 1850.

A MINISTER KNOCKING HIMSELF OUT OF HIS OWN PULPIT.—A Sabbath or two ago, in a small church not a hundred miles from the Solway, a young preacher of herculean ability, physical and mental, was approaching the climax of one of his Roman bursts of eloquence, when the front of the pulpit, which had for half-an-hour been treated most cruelly, suddenly gave way, and the earnest and striking preacher (to the great consternation of the audience, and the still greater horror of the precentor) was pitched headlong halfway up the area of the church. The preacher escaped with a few slight bruises, but the poor precentor, we are sorry to state, was severely injured. Good hopes, however, are now entertained of his recovery.—*Dumfries Courier*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DONATION TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.—A lady, who lately gave a large sum of money to the London Missionary Society to send a missionary to China, has presented to the London Congregational Chapel Building Society two freehold houses, which will realize £2,100, of which £1,000 is to be devoted to a chapel in Somers Town, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid next month.

NEW CHAPEL AT SYDENHAM.—On Wednesday afternoon, the foundation (corner) stone of a new Independent chapel in this beautiful and rapidly-extending village was laid by D. W. Wire, Esq., Under-Sheriff of the City of London. The afternoon being fine, a large number of friends were present on the occasion. The walls of the building are nearly completed. The ceremony was opened by singing and prayer; after which the Rev. J. Turnbull, in the behalf of the congregation, presented D. W. Wire, Esq., with a handsome silver trowel. By the assistance of several of the masons, the stone was placed in the appointed spot, having within a bottle, containing several documents recording the interesting event. The "Sheriff-mason" then mounted an elevation, and delivered an interesting and hearty address to the assembled company. After singing and prayer, and a short address from the Rev. J. Percy, the company repaired to a tent in the neighbourhood, where tea was provided. When the tables had been cleared, Mr. Wire took the chair, and opened the meeting by giving a brief history of the Dissenting cause at Sydenham. About the year 1819 the first Congregational chapel was erected in that place, when the population was only 500, and the pulpit was chiefly supplied by the agents of the Itinerant Society, which thirty years ago was in full vigour, but had long since been superseded by the Home Mission. The Rev. A. S. Ray sustained the office of pastor for some years, but a short time ago that gentleman had thought it prudent to remove and build another chapel, which he placed among the poorest people, believing that his mission was chiefly to that class. Mr. Wire thought it should be distinctly understood that there was no kind of rivalry whatever between Mr. Ray and the friends who were building this new place; they all wished Mr. Ray great success. In the providence of God the Rev. James Turnbull had been directed thither, and under his ministry the church and congregation had very greatly revived, so that the little chapel was not now either suitable or large enough for the people. They had determined, therefore, to erect a spacious and tasteful structure, that should supply what was felt to be the great want of that locality, where the population had advanced, in thirty years, from 500 to 5,000, and was still rapidly increasing. The cost of the building, which had just been commenced, would be about £1,600. It was built on a site of leasehold ground, which had been taken for a long series of years at a very moderate ground-rent. It was believed that the chapel would be completed in two months, and Mr. Wire urged all the friends to show their love for Christ and Nonconformist principles by using all proper means to raise the whole sum required for the building before the day of opening. A chapel in debt was always in danger. The Rev. James Turnbull said, that he had received letters from various ministerial brethren, who wished the cause every success, and regretted their inability to be present, among whom were the Revs. J. C. Galloway, Jeala, Chalmers, Rees, Pooley, W. Williams, Rogers, Judson, and the Rev. James Sherman. The Rev. Dr. Archer, of London, then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks in vindication of the Voluntary system, the Doctor referred to a statement lately made by Dr. Cumming, in Edinburgh, that the Presbyterian churches in London did not, and could not, succeed on the Voluntary principle. This Dr. Archer could most positively deny: the fact was, that not one of the Presbyterian churches in London that had been endowed had remained orthodox, while all those supported by the voluntary contributions of the people were in a vigorous and healthy condition. It was time the people ceased to pervert facts to bolster up a false principle. The Rev. William Leask, of Kennington, congratulated the friends at Sydenham on the occurrences of the day. Other addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Timpon, Percy, and Turnbull, and J. Scoble, Esq., the latter of whom stated that twenty-five years ago he was acquainted with a place, only twelve miles from London, that had no school of any sort, and in which the gospel had not been preached within the memory of man. It was a great cause for thankfulness that things had so much improved of late years. The Rev. J. Turnbull then moved, and John Stitt, Esq., one of the deacons, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who acknowledged the same; and, after a hymn had been sung, and the benediction pronounced, the assembly dispersed.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, IN PIMLICO, was consecrated yesterday week, by the Bishop of London. The ceremony attracted more than ordinary attention, from the number of High Church Bishops, dignitaries, and clergy, who mustered in full canonicals, as well as from the number of aristocratic members of the High Church party; including the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Nelson, Lords Campden, Fielding, Castlereagh, John Manners, Mr. J. B. Hope, M.P., and Mr. Briston, M.P. The church, which, from the style of architecture and the nature of its decorations, has much the appearance of a Roman Catholic cathedral, is intended to be entirely free, without pews or paid seats. There is a college connected with the church, at which

choristers and other youths will be educated. A Sisterhood of Mercy is also to be established, for parochial visiting.

NEWPORT.—ORDINATION OF THE REV. J. BARFIELD.—On Wednesday last, the Rev. J. Barfield was formally recognised as the pastor of the Independent church assembling at the Hope chapel. Owing to the small size of that place of worship, the services were held at the Tabernacle (Rev. J. Gillman's). The Rev. Mr. Rees, of Chepstow, delivered the introductory discourse. Joseph Corbie, Esq., then gave a short sketch of the circumstances which led to their inviting Mr. Barfield, and the unanimity which prevailed in reference to it; after which, Mr. Barfield read an interesting paper, illustrative of his religious history and life, and his theological creed; his adoption of the Christian ministry; his acceptance of the invitation at Hope chapel; and the course he intends to pursue in the discharge of his ministerial duties. The Rev. H. J. Roper, of Bristol, delivered the ordination prayer. The Rev. John Harris, D.D., President of Cheshunt College, then delivered an eloquent charge to the young minister. At half-past two in the afternoon a large number sat down to a cold collation, at the Town-hall, which was most creditable to the parties who had the management of it. After those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats, and a supply of the good things provided, short speeches were delivered, by the chairman, Rev. J. Barfield, Rev. H. J. Roper, Dr. Harris, Rev. W. Allen, and Rev. J. James. In the evening, the Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey chapel, London, delivered an impressive discourse to the church. Several of the neighbouring ministers took part in the services. We understand the congregation at Hope chapel have in contemplation the building of a new and elegant chapel on a more eligible site, and that several gentlemen have very liberally subscribed for the purpose. —*Principality.*

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. R. A. Vaughan, B.A. (son of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan), has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church worshipping in Ebenezer chapel, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

CARDIFF.—The Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Evesham, has accepted the unanimous call of the English Baptist church in this town, to become co-pastor with the Rev. William Jones.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. William Thomas, of Rotherham College, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate from the church and congregation, Rye-croft, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. Rye-croft is the second Congregational church in that town, formed about two years ago, by an amicable arrangement between the Rev. J. Sutcliffe and his people. In this new scene of labour there is very wide scope for usefulness, and it presents a highly encouraging aspect. Probably Mr. Thomas will not enter upon his stated labours before the end of the present year.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION.—The thirty-first annual conference of this rapidly-increasing community commenced its sittings in Canaan-street chapel, Nottingham, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Ministerial and lay delegates from almost all parts of the kingdom were present, and on Friday, the 7th, a delegate arrived from the Toronto district, in British North America; also, a number of ministers and local preachers were admitted as hearers, who sat apart from the delegates. The utmost unanimity and liberality have characterised the entire proceedings of the conference. The state of the connexion was found to be highly encouraging. The funds are in a good state, and the net increase of members for the year is 9205. Forty young men were received on trial as travelling preachers, and twenty others, who have completed their probation, were admitted into full connexion. The religious services connected with the conference have been of an interesting and effective character:—

The number of Stations is	227
" of Missionary stations	68
" of Members	104,763
" of Travelling preachers 432 {	
" of Missionaries	87 } 519
" of Local preachers	8,524
" of Class leaders	6,163
" of Connexional chapels	1,555
" of Rented chapels, &c.	3,515
" of Sunday-schools	1,278
" of Sunday-school scholars ..	103,310
" of Sunday-school teachers ..	20,114
" of Deaths during the year ..	1,537

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—The tent services on Kennington-common and in Bonner's-fields every Lord's-day are creating great interest, and are attracting a considerable number of hearers. The Rev. W. Tyler's service, every Sabbath morning, in the open air, on Bethnal-green, at seven o'clock, is well attended by mechanics and others. Mr. Tyler is also carrying out the open-air service system extensively, by preaching almost every evening in the week, in suitable courts and streets contiguous to his own chapel in Mile-end New Town—a system if carried out extensively by all the ministers of the metropolis would soon disabuse the public mind of its prejudice against such out-door preaching. The society erected its new tent on Monday and Tuesday evening week, at Lewisham, in which most interesting and interested audiences were collected. A slight inconvenience was felt on Monday week, by the interference of the vicar with the person who had kindly lent the ground for the tent, but who became so fearful of consequences, that his courage failed, and his ground was refused; happily, another friend was found, who was not under clerical influence, and who, at the last hour, kindly consented to allow the use of his field. The services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. R. Ashton, T. Timpon,

J. Russell, J. Dickinson, and T.W. P. Taylder, the missionary temporarily engaged by the society for tent and open-air preaching; and the impression produced by the engagements of the two evenings appeared to be of the most salutary and hopeful character.

THE REV. J. GERDWOOD, of Montreal, has received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has accepted it.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD.—On Wednesday, June 12th, the anniversary services of the Independent Chapel at Wheathampstead were held, when two admirable and impressive sermons were delivered by the Rev. Clement Dukes, A.M., of London. In the afternoon Mr. Dukes preached from Psalm xvi. 8; and in the evening from 1 Samuel xx. 25, "And David's place was empty." The attendance was gratifying and encouraging.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD.—It will be seen from an advertisement, inserted elsewhere, that an attempt is being made to obtain the requisite funds for the erection of a new Congregational place of worship to meet the wants of a large and increasing population in the neighbourhood of the Caledonian-road, Pentonville—a suburban district which has been almost overlooked, in the efforts which have recently been made to supply provision for the spiritual wants of the metropolis. The population amounts already to 17,000, who are furnished with no further religious accommodation beyond what is provided by the Church, and one chapel in connexion with the Wesleyan Association. The case is one deserving of the hearty and liberal support of the religious public, especially of Nonconformists.

MONUMENT TO JOHN BUNYAN, IN BEDFORD.—The *Art Journal* says—A noble edifice has just been completed on the site of the old meeting-house and of its ancient predecessor, the "Barn of John Ruffhead," where the glorious dreamer himself ministered to his townsfolk. The style of the building is that in use immediately after the time of Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren; of which there are but few good examples in the country, and those generally by Gibbs, the celebrated architect of St. Martin's church. The material of the base, which shows about four feet above ground, is hammer-dressed limestone from a neighbouring quarry, capped with Yorkshire plinth, giving a bold footing to the pilasters. The superstructure is red brick with stone dressings; the two side elevations are each divided into six compartments, by pilasters with stone-mounted bases, and capitals surmounted by a stone architrave and modillion cornice. The front is elevated on a basement of three steps, extending the whole width of the building, but divided by massive blocks to receive the pilasters, which are uniform with those on the side elevation. In the centre compartment is the principal entrance, with semicircular head in rusticated masonry. The architrave corresponds to the side elevations, and is surmounted by a bold pediment. The outer dimensions of the building are 80 feet by 60 feet, and the height 32 feet from floor to cornice. The ceiling is pannelled, and the centre division is covered, to give an additional height of 7 feet. The building is lighted by a bade light chandelier, which gives a beautifully soft, yet sufficient, light for the whole place.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—On Saturday week, a young couple were married in Yorkshire, and agreed after the ceremony to have a tour to the romantic village of Ingleton, where they were resolved to spend a day or two. They started per rail, and on arriving at Clapham Station, the husband got out for the purpose of obtaining tickets for Ingleton, when the Lancaster train started off, taking away his better half, he not knowing but that she had entered the train for Ingleton; nor did he find out his mistake until he arrived at the terminus, when the cry was, "Where's my wife? she's gone I know not where!" The unhappy pair were in search of each other during the whole day, and it was not until midnight that they met near the bridge at Ingleton, where their joy may be more easily imagined than described. —*Preston Chronicle.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—At a meeting held yesterday week at the King's Arms Hotel, New Palace yard, to consider what means can most effectually be adopted in order to insure the defeat of present attempts to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the further progress of centralization, it was unanimously resolved—"That the system of centralization, by which the energies and activity and enterprise of men in their civil, social, and individual relations, are fettered and tied down, and are subjected to the caprice, and made liable to the arbitrary interference, of a few irresponsible State functionaries, is in the highest degree detrimental to the public and private welfare and morality of any state, and necessarily obstructive to the course of human progress and improvement; and that all tendencies to such a system are specially opposed to the fundamental principles of the laws and constitution of England, and are a breach of the inalienable rights and liberties of Englishmen."—"That many and rapid strides have been made within the last few years towards the introduction of this mischievous and unconstitutional system into England; and that this has been and is being particularly done by the Act called the Public Health Act, and the various measures and proceedings arising out of and connected with that Act."—"That a society be now formed for maintaining and extending Local Self-Government in opposition to Centralization." Mr. J. Toulmin Smith is honorary secretary of the society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In this afternoon's *Nonconformist*, which the postman has just brought, I find a letter, the second sentence of which is as follows:—"Since the defection of the editor of the *Christian Witness*—which, according to his own statement, took place about two years ago—we have had no professedly religious magazine, in connexion with any denomination, which accords to us the least sympathy, or yields to the Association the smallest measure of support."

Above five pages of the *Baptist Magazine* for the present month being occupied with the admirable report presented to the recent Triennial Conference, I beg to inform your correspondent that the defection to which he refers has not left the whole world in so benighted a condition as he supposes. If he will consult the back numbers of the same periodical, he will find evidence in them, also, that when he wrote that sentence his seal outran his knowledge.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM GROSER.

Chelsea, June 12th, 1850.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 12th, your correspondent "Alfred" says:—"Since the defection of the editor of the *Christian Witness*, we have had no professedly religious magazine, in connexion with any denomination, which accords to us the least sympathy, or yields to the Association the smallest measure of support." The assertion of "Alfred" is too sweeping. If the *Baptist Magazine* has not quite established a sympathetic reputation, its younger brother, *The Church*, has, most assuredly; and, in confirmation of my statement, I beg to invite the attention of "Alfred," and of your readers generally, to this cheap and well-conducted periodical. From its first publication, I have sold upwards of fifty per month amongst my friends. The price is only 1d.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
S. B. JACKSON.

Liverpool, June 13th, 1850.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The time has arrived when we must take a more decided course with false brethren; or, rather, with brethren "playing false." I beg to second the suggestion of your correspondent Alfred; and should a magazine, of the kind mentioned by him, be started, I will support it to the utmost of my ability.

We can be at no loss as to what we have to expect from renegade editors. Your own excellent *Nonconformist* is well able to counterwork the mischievous machinations of that weekly periodical, the *British Banner*,—a fine sample of which is found in the last number, bearing the signature, *Scrutator*. But we have no monthly magazine to furnish an antidote to the poison of those other publications—the *Evangelical Magazine* and the *Christian Witness*.

Thousands of our people read these publications, because they have no better to read: many purchase them who never cut the pages, or merely cut them to inspect the titles of the articles; and the leading motive of a large number, in patronizing them at all, is the charitable appropriation of the accruing profits of the works.

The fact is, our present denominational magazines—if I may thus designate the above publications—are behind the age, and below the demand of our more intelligent and zealous people. I have no hope that, in the hands of the present editors, they can be materially improved. I do not wish to seem unkind—even towards men who have had too little consideration for some others—or I could add much on this point.

I am, dear Sir,
Your constant reader,
ALIQUI.

June 14th, 1850.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It has been asked by many whom I have chanced to meet since the publication of my last letter, how is it that the profits arising from the sale of the magazines of the Congregational Union are so great, if what I stated concerning the decrease in the circulation and advertisements of the *Witness* be true? As this question may have occurred to many of your readers, I write to explain that the amount of profits realized during the last year was less by £309 8s. than the amount stated in the Report of the Union for the previous twelvemonths, the profits last year being only £1,119, and in 1848, £1,428 8s. These sums, of course, include the profits both of the *Witness* and the *Penny Magazine*, which latter also, I understand, is lessening its circle of readers, though not quite so rapidly as its larger contemporary. I may also add—that, perhaps, some of your readers may not be aware of—that these amounts include the dividend on the stock invested during the previous years. This dividend amounted last year to about £130; so that the real profit of the magazines during 1849 was only £989. It is remarkable that the Report of the Union for the present year, makes no allusion to the amount of dividend being included in the profits, although this fact is distinctly stated in all their previous Reports. Whether or not the omission was "accidental," I cannot, of course, tell.

I omitted in my last to call the attention of your readers to the *Christian Witness* for the present month. Have they seen it? If they have not, I cannot conscientiously recommend them to purchase it; but if they can borrow it without inconvenience, let them, if they should have an opportunity, compare it with certain numbers of the *British Banner* for the past month. I confess that when it was put into my hands, and I looked at its contents, I could scarcely credit the evidence of my senses. It contains sixty-four pages of pretty closely printed matter. Of these sixty-four, with the exception of a single letter to the editor, forty-eight are transferred with scarcely any alteration from the *British Banner*, including four editorial articles on the proceedings of the Union, which appeared in that paper, and are printed as original matter, without the least reference to the fact that they are second hand; and the grossly partial report of the proceedings of that body, which also appeared in the *Banner*—the second day's proceedings, with the reverend doctor's speech on the

occasion, being set up more conspicuously than the other matter. Of the remaining sixteen pages of this precious number, five are occupied with an address of the Rev. Dr. Pond, of the United States, originally published there; four consist of extracts taken, without acknowledgment, chiefly from American religious journals; and the remaining seven are filled with the official report of the proceedings of the Union, a portion of which appears in a previous part of the same number. And in consideration of the very valuable character of this mass of second-hand matter, the subscribers to the *Witness* are charged an extra penny! However, that is their business, not mine.

If anything, Sir, were wanting to prove the necessity that exists for another monthly magazine, or if any one should entertain a doubt of their being room for one, I should wish for no better evidence than that afforded by the contents of the present number of the *Monthly Banner*—I mean—the *Witness*. How any editor—even Dr. Campbell—with the least regard to his literary reputation, could summon up a sufficient amount of barefacedness to send such a number of his journal to the press, I am at a loss to explain on any honest principle. I much mistake, too, the temper of the Congregational body if they do not give a very practical protest to the *Witness* being considered as in any way belonging to them.

It is not my intention, however, to offer any comment on the facts I have mentioned above. If the committee of the Union, to whom this magazine is entrusted, have any regard to their property, they will comment on it, and, I doubt not, in plainer terms than I should use. Their opinion of the first specimen number which has made its appearance under the new arrangement, must certainly be very favourable. The amount and character of the editorial labour bestowed upon it forcibly recalls to my mind an anecdote I once read in an American paper. The editor of a weekly journal, published in one of the Western States, was taken ill, and an announcement was made, that during his indisposition an "assistant" would discharge the duties of the office. In a few weeks the editor recovered, but it so happened meantime that the assistant had pleased the readers of the journal better than his master, and an unanimous demand was made that his name should be communicated. In answer, at length, to the numerous inquiries, the editor stated that he could not conveniently give the gentleman's name, but that a portrait of him should appear on the following week. In the next number the readers were astonished to see a "full length" engraving of a pair of scissors, and underneath the words, "True and correct likeness of the assistant editor of the *Tennessee Trumpet*." May I respectfully suggest to Dr. Campbell that if a similar demand should be made by the subscribers to the *Christian Witness*, he could not give a more appropriate response than that furnished by his American contemporary?

Will you allow me before I conclude to correct a mistake which I unintentionally made in my last? I said that there was no magazine which now supported the Association. I should certainly, had I recollected it at the time, have made an exception in favour of an excellent little publication which circulates amongst our Baptist brethren,—I allude to *The Church*. I may add, that I have never met with a magazine of its kind conducted so well and so spiritedly, and which better deserves the support of the denomination which it represents.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
ALFRED.

London, June 15, 1850.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the "blame" I attach to Dr. Campbell for his attack upon the Anti-state-church Association, I cannot agree with your correspondent "Alfred."

If another "magazine" is required, let us have one, but don't let us injure those already established, which have done great service to the cause of truth—if not to our entire satisfaction.

As a subscriber to those magazines (*Witness* and *Evangelical*), as well as to your "valuable journal," I cannot but regret the tone of this letter, especially as regards the circulation of these magazines, which I believe will be found contrary to facts; and I am quite sure those persons who take them, but who do not "cut the leaves," are much to be pitied; for, Sir, it must be a poor "table," indeed, if they cannot pick up a "crumb" under it.

Besides, one of these magazines has greatly increased its "sale," and providing we find no matter to our taste, the "objects" they sustain ought to commend them to the support of Dissenters generally.

I am sorry, Sir, your excellent paper should be a medium for doing evil, merely to show a feeling of revenge to the editors of those "magazines."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Islington, June 13th, 1850. G. L. W.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Whoever might have been inclined to question the propriety of starting a new magazine to meet the wants of Congregationalists, dissatisfied with their present organs, will find cogent reasons for such a step in perusing the last number of the *Christian Witness*. The editor has anticipated the deliberations and decision of the Committee of the Congregational Union, appointed at the late annual meeting to deal with the subject. On that occasion, Dr. Campbell denied that the magazines were the property of the Union, or subject to their control, and in the first number of the *Witness* issued subsequent to that meeting, he makes good his statement by expunging the words "under the sanction of the Congregational Union," and giving, as original matter, the series of lengthened, elaborate, and malevolent articles which had previously appeared in the *British Banner*. The relative position of the editor of the *Witness*, and of that body which he professes to represent, is now clearly defined. Congregationalists must either disavow the *Witness*, or be dragged through the mire at the chariot wheels of the editor of the *Banner*. Dr. Campbell, in effect, says: "The magazines are mine, and in proof thereof, I re-assert all the views which have raised the ire of some of its supporters, and dare them to control me." This course is bold, candid, and consistent with his speech made at New Broad-street Chapel. He has chosen his own position—that of defiance not only of dissatisfied members of the Union, but of the Committee itself. I confess I do not see what the latter have

now to deliberate upon. The defendant has virtually repudiated their authority. To their fulsome vote of thanks and approbation, he has responded by denying their jurisdiction. He has taken the first opportunity of telling the public that the *Witness* is linked with the *Banner*—that it is to be the receptacle for all the filth and personality that he sees fit to discharge through the latter. This is being "unshackled" with a vengeance. To Congregational Dissenters he offers one only of two alternatives—"Be either the decided partisans or the decided opponents of me and of my organs."

The editor of the *Banner* and *Witness*—for henceforth, so far as the views they advocate, they must be regarded as one and the same—having gratuitously and boastfully taken up a position of open hostility to those principles, and the mode of giving them effect, which the great body of Independents, amongst the laity at least, love and sanction, it becomes the latter to consider seriously the new position in which they are placed. Can they, with any regard to truth, or even decency, continue to acknowledge as their organ a magazine which is made the medium for diffusing sentiments at war with principles and organizations which they cherish? Will they make themselves parties to the unscrupulous and personal attacks—the vile imputations upon the character of estimable men—the disgusting egotism and dogmatism which breathe throughout the last number of the *Christian Witness*? I am sure that all Christian and impartial men, after reading this pompous and disgusting farrago, can come to no other conclusion than that the dignified castigation you have administered to Dr. Campbell was only too lenient, and that it has become a bounden and solemn duty on their part to disavow, in the most effectual way, any sympathy with, or approval of, such an organ.

Should any attempt be made to establish a new magazine, I earnestly hope that the vicious principle on which both the *Evangelical* and *Witness* is based will be repudiated. We see in each of these cases the danger and impolicy of setting up organs of opinion to further charitable objects. What would be thought if a man were to endeavour to obtain the public patronage for a quack pill, on the ground that the profits arising from the sale of the pernicious drug would be devoted to "religious" or charitable purposes? But the present case is far worse. The interests of truth are made subservient to pecuniary considerations. These magazines may be made the medium for diffusing mental poison, but hundreds of good, benevolent, but thoughtless people, who grieve over that result, will continue to support them, because the profits are devoted to the relief of aged ministers. Thus the necessities of a deserving class are, by the adoption of this unsound policy, put in the scale against the claims of truth. The diffusion of error is sanctioned in order that the ministers of truth may not be deprived of their pittance. Such is the inevitable result of connecting organs of opinion with charitable objects. The property becomes of more consideration than the character of the publication. I trust this fatal error will in future be avoided. We want a magazine whose only claim upon public support, like your own excellent journal, is its intrinsic merits. There will then be but little danger of its going astray. For my own part, I believe that a new magazine, taking up an independent and unsectarian position, and conducted with judgment and an enterprising spirit, would succeed without the aid of great names to give it a fictitious reputation. Experience teaches us that that which has most pretence is not the most likely to last. Trusting that some practical effort may speedily be made to provide a new and trustworthy religious organ for the alienated readers of the *Christian Witness*, I remain, yours respectfully,
A CONGREGATIONALIST.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The "suggestion" of "Alfred," in last week's *Nonconformist*, is excellent and well-timed; I trust it will become a great fact. Such a magazine as will meet the advancing intelligence of the age on the important question involved in the connexion of Church and State is, doubtless, required; and the more so, as there is abundant reason for thinking that, for the future, the *Witness* will be merely solicitous to fulfil his own prophecy relative to the working of our Association, though he should thereby become chargeable with "twaddle," "milk and water," and "impotent alike for good or evil." As deeds are better than words, I will add that two friends in this place are willing to contribute five pounds each, should a fund be requisite to carry out the project.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
Hereford, June 15, 1850. EDWARD.

THE BANNER'S "NEW LEAF."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As the editor of the *British Banner* has adopted a new system of tactics in reference to the movements of the Anti-state-church Association, and as probably very few of your readers ever see his paper (no great loss by the way), I feel tempted to crave a corner of the *Noncon* for the sake of the cause we have at heart, just to explain his new mode of procedure, and thereby show both him and his friends that we perfectly understand him, and quite appreciate all his manoeuvres.

The Anti-state-church Association is now, happily, far beyond the reach of any poisoned arrows aimed directly at it, but it is possible that the tricks of artifice may for a time, and to some small extent, damage its influence in some quarters, if those who practise them are not exposed to the reprobation they deserve. It is well enough known that a certain "leading journal," when it wishes to vilify and misrepresent, adopts either the "own correspondent" plan, or gives great prominence to the production of some anonymous libeller. The *British Banner* is emulating that journal, and is so keen in the competition that it has already quite distanced its rival—not with talent, but with trickery. The *Times* does, indeed, misrepresent men and movements, but it does also, in the main, give something like faithful reports of speeches and meetings, so that its own columns generally carry a full refutation of the statements of its writers—on one side of its broadsheet we may almost invariably find an antidote to the poison on the other. Not so the *British Banner*—it descends to a lower deep—it knows a trick worth two of the *Times*! If the latter journal is dishonest, it nevertheless gives its readers the chance of finding it out; but the *Banner* is "up to snuff and a pinch above it," and commits no such piece of simplicity. His new tactics appear to be these:—when

he hears that an Anti-state-church soirée is to be held on a certain evening, he sends his official with the ticket that has been too generously presented to him—not to report the meeting, and so give his readers a chance of judging for themselves; but to misrepresent the attendance—pick up the stray bits that may drop from the speakers—isolate them from their connexion, and pretend that they are characteristic of the whole of the speeches—and then write, in the shape of a twaddling letter to the *Banner*, a vile caricature of the whole affair! This, at all events, the *Banner* has done in the case of the soirée recently held at Highbury (a report of which appeared in the *Nonconformist* last week), and though I have no wish that your columns should be cumbered with the rubbish shot in the *Banner*, it is well, I think, that your readers should know how the editor of that paper is now dealing with the movements of the Association, by presenting them with an extract or two from the letter of his corresponding reporter, who dubs himself "Scrutator," and whose epistle gets all due prominence by being interlined, and is the only report he gives of our meeting. First, as to attendance, this scrutinizing gentleman says, "the room was only some three parts full, although the thing had been well-advertised, and a goodly array of names displayed;" and he says nothing further on that part of the subject, but conveys the impression to the minds of his readers, and leaves it there—that a mere handful of persons was present, while the fact is, that the soirée was held in the dining saloon of the tavern, where exactly two HUNDRED AND FIFTY ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea, and as up till seven o'clock friends continued to arrive, and the room was becoming inconveniently close and crowded, an adjournment took place to the large concert-hall—a room capable of holding eight hundred persons! So that the thing was not so insignificant after all, if "the room was only some three parts full." This veracious correspondent goes on to say (writing of this meeting, and referring to the one held at Taunton):—

It is a singular fact, in connexion with the speakers at these meetings, that the "unimportant event"—as they would fain have us believe they deem it—of the occasion from their ranks of a past and influential portion of the Dissenters, together with another fact of similar insignificance to them, that a still larger portion never has co-operated with them,—it is a curious circumstance that this small matter should form a staple topic of discourse, that it should not even yet be done with.

Now here is conveyed (as I have indicated by italics) a double falsehood, of so ridiculous a kind that, if it were not wicked as well, we might laugh at it. Those who were present at Highbury, or who read your report, know (and of course the *Banner's* "own" knows) that the allusions even to Dr. C.—the only seceder we have heard of—were "by the way" merely, and not the staple subject of discourse; but the *Banner's* "own" knows the Doctor's weak point, and must, therefore, feed his vanity, even at the expense of truth, by trying to make his readers believe that nothing else is talked of at our meetings but his "vast secession." "Scrutator," however, writes such terrible twaddle, that I would fain hope those readers of the *Banner* who have met with no other report of the meeting would be able to see through it. Take the following as a specimen of this "auld wife's tale." In reference to the speakers at the soirée, he says:—

There appeared an amount of anxiety, on their part, to persuade the good people that they really were not going to break the matter up, which was singularly and glaringly inconsistent with the pretended indifference. Mr. Good, of Holloway, declared, and Mr. Neller supported the declaration, that the members of the Association had no intention of dissolving, as they had been recommended to do. There seemed an uneasiness, but very partially kept down, to assure the audience on this point, which, to the minds of some present, but ill accorded with the loud swells and proud defiance with which they have met objections.

Mr. Good and Mr. Neller will no doubt feel quite innocent of their having committed the "bull" about the members dissolving, and will probably congratulate themselves and the Association that if they are misrepresented, the *Banner* employs an uncommonly clumsy hand at it. I might make further extracts equally edifying and truthful, but *quantum sufficit*, your columns are too valuable; what I have given will serve to show what the *Banner* is now about, and how sadly he is put to his shifts to damage the Anti-state-church Association and glorify himself. I am not in the secrets of the *Banner* bureau, and cannot say when the editor determined upon adopting his new line; but as he has complained that the meetings of the Association are not opened with prayer, I should like to ask him if he devoutly seeks the Divine blessing upon his new system of espionage;

And am, dear Sir, yours most truly,
June 17th. JOHN TEMPLETON.

EXCLUSION OF WEAPONS OF WAR FROM THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1861.—An argumentative proposition to this effect appears in the correspondence department of the *Art Journal* for June; and the London Peace Society, in their annual report just printed, say that they hail this vast exhibition of the industry of all nations with the deepest satisfaction, as being, in effect, a World's Peace Convention under another name; but regarding the admission of warlike inventions and instruments into the exhibition as obviously and harshly at variance with the general spirit and tendency of the enterprise, and calculated to produce mischievous and unhappy results, "they have ventured respectfully to memorialize his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as the President of the Commission, praying the honourable Commission to exclude such weapons as are constructed only for the destruction of human life, and especially to abstain from offering any prizes as incitements and rewards for the production of such works." The Prince has graciously acknowledged "a respectful and sincere vote of thanks," which the Liverpool Peace Society transmitted to him in consequence of his speech at the Mansion House, which they look on as a "sententious embodiment of the principles, the aims, and the objects of peace societies."

The Roman police have seized and confiscated, as tokens of republican principles, all the red caps of any kind which they could find in the hatters' shops of Rome.

IRISH MISSIONS.

The following circular places in a strong light the claims of the Irish Evangelical Society:—

"DEAR SIR,—When a people have become a proverb for continued ignorance and superstition, and when that people are easily accessible to Christian and philanthropic enterprise, there must be blame somewhere. The Church cannot have done its duty. Evangelical truth is an immortal seed, and the God that cannot lie has said it shall not return unto him void. The Redeemer has commissioned his servants to preach the Gospel to every creature, and has promised to go forth with them into all lands. Is Ireland excluded from the promise? or is she a more incongenial soil than other countries? Pecuniary difficulties ought not to interpose in such a cause. The silver and the gold are the Lord's; and he has said, 'Ye are not your own, but are bought with a price.' His Apostle has appealed to the law of love as an excitement to liberality and sacrifice: 'For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet, for your sakes, he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich.'"

The Irish Evangelical Society has been encumbered with a debt; its agents have not been cheered with a regular and sufficient support; and the executive of the Society have, after much deliberation, resolved on a reduction in the number of stations, and a decrease of expenditure, to equalise the income and disbursements. But this they wish to effect, while giving adequate support to brethren qualified for work in the more important localities of the country. The debt of the Society was, some weeks ago, about £1,500. To reduce it, a few friends responded to a private application; and, at the audits of accounts for the Report (1850), the deficiency is declared to be £1,316.

A vigorous effort is now recommended, to clear off this encumbrance during this year. Several gentlemen already have concurred, and will give the sums which are attached to their names, hoping that others will join them. A new secretary has entered upon the office, and a large reduction in the expenditure of the London and Dublin Executive has been effected. The committee desire to strengthen the hands of their secretary; and this will be a favourable opportunity for the friends of Irish Missions to render seasonable aid and encouragement.

"It may be, dear Sir, your judgment, that you have already contributed your proper amount to redeem the Irish Evangelical Society from encumbrances. Will you, then, consider its field of operations, its claims for continued support, and the demand for greater efficiency in the labours of its agents?"

We are, dear Sir, most respectfully yours,
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Treasurer.
JAMES W. MASSIE, Secretary of
Irish Evangelical Society and Board of British Missions.
Board of British Missions, Blomfield-street,
London, 1850.

NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, the chair was occupied by J. Finch, Esq. It appeared from the report that the asylum contained 91 inmates, all of whom had been mercifully preserved from the cholera during the past year. The committee observed that the necessity for enlarged accommodation was deeply felt, and they expressed an earnest hope that vigorous efforts would be made to raise a fund for the erection of a suitable building. The subscriptions and donations for 1849-50 had amounted to £1,087. The report was unanimously adopted, and the usual complimentary votes of thanks were passed, and officers elected. After the ordinary proceedings had been disposed of, 10 additional orphans out of 57 candidates were elected inmates of the asylum—making in all, 101.

MR. HENRY VINCENT IN SPALDING.—On Monday evening, this gentleman gave his first lecture in Spalding, on civil and religious liberty. He was introduced to the audience by Tyrer Johnson, Esq. There were about 400 persons present, and amongst the company were several of the wealthiest tradesmen in the town. The lecturer throughout carried the feelings of the meeting with him, by the irresistible force of his impassioned eloquence, and he has given a strong impulse to independent action.—On Tuesday evening, the success of Mr. Vincent's first lecture on the previous night, as well as the liberal tendencies of the town of Spalding, were proved beyond doubt: the Assembly-room was filled to overflowing: it was computed that there could not be far short of 900 persons present, comprising parties of the highest respectability from all classes and creeds. Extraordinary efforts had been made by a small clique to damage the orator, but all to no avail. It would be impossible to give an outline in this notice of the lecture, "An historical view of the State-church question." The allusions to our Non-conforming forefathers were received with rapturous applause—how "for conscience sake they left the land of their home, crossed the wide Atlantic, and there laid the foundation of that New England destined to be the future home of the overtaxed nations of the world." At the close of the meeting, it was proposed and seconded that a committee be formed for the purpose of setting with the Anti-state-church party, under Mr. Miall.—*Stamford Mercury*.

THE PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—The proposed site comprises the open fields between Highbury and Holloway, bounded by the Great Northern Railway and the reservoirs of the New River Company in the Green-lanes. The western, eastern, and southern districts of the metropolis have already been provided with parks at the public expense; the northern is the only district for which no such provision has been made.

The gang of desperate burglars who have been committing a series of robberies in the outskirts of Liverpool have been captured. They consist of three men and three women.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC went, on Sunday week, with several of his Ministers of State, to inaugurate the opening of the railway from Creil to Saint Quentin. The ceremony seems to have been well managed; the reception by the religious dignitaries being marked by a deference calculated to exalt the President personally, while the civic dignitaries were unreservedly hearty, and the populace enthusiastic. The President's speeches are described as couched in "brief and striking terms;" they made the usual reference to the "high name he bears," and the "high source from which he derives his convictions;" and they promised, with edifying confidence, both that "the great truths of our revolution should triumph through me," and that he will "repress modern errors and ancient prejudices," and encourage all useful enterprises. The expression in the President's speech, on distributing savings-bank tickets to the workmen of St. Quentin, that "his sincere and devoted friends were not in the palace, but in the cottage; not under gilt ceilings, but in workshops, in the streets, and fields," has been much canvassed, as hinting a disposition to revive the flame of his decaying popularity among the labouring classes, and to escape from the galling yoke of the Seventeen, by adopting Ministers who would conciliate the support of the liberals, and occupy themselves with measures for the relief of the lower classes.

In the Legislative Assembly matters do not proceed very satisfactorily for Government. Yesterday week, a Government measure to make provision for the aged poor—said to have been drawn up by the President himself—was so altered as to be scarcely the same measure; the pensions proposed were reduced to one-half, and a premium proposed as an inducement to depositors was expunged. On Wednesday evening, a proposition to give pensions to the victims of February was negatived, amidst divers insulting manifestations against the initiation of the Republic itself. The Parliamentary Committee on the bill for the augmentation of the President's salary have been found impracticable by the Ministers, after a second appeal to their sympathies; and, by a majority of 9 to 6, have decided upon only recommending an extraordinary credit of 1,600,000*fr.* for the President's expenses in 1849 and 1850.

Outside the walls of the Assembly the Government have not been more fortunate. Notwithstanding their most strenuous efforts in favour of their candidate, M. Emile de Girardin has been elected by the department of Bas Rhin, by a large majority. The definitive result of the election is as follows—Girardin, 37,566 votes; Muller, 29,539; Liechtenberger, 13,057.

On Wednesday the *National* was tried for a libel on the President of the Republic, as well as an attack on the Constitution and the Government. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. M. Proudhon was tried by the Court of Assize of Paris, on Thursday, for having published a letter in the *Voix du Peuple* containing an excitement to hatred against the Government, and calculated to induce the troops to disobey their officers. He was acquitted by the jury. This is considered as a great blow to the coercive system of the Government, and a highly important manifestation of public opinion.

MONARCHICAL INTRIGUES.—It seems to be understood that the reconciliation of the conflicting claims of Henry V. and the Count of Paris has been virtually effected, and wants only a declaration of regret in the will of the dying King of July to make it complete. M. Thiers has returned to Paris, having accomplished his delicate mission; and MM. De Broglie, Guizot, and Duchatel are now, we believe, at St. Leonards, to add, perhaps, their sanction to this remarkable *pactum*. It is presumed that, at the persuasion of her father-in-law, and under the advice of M. Thiers, the Duchess of Orleans has waived the priority of her son's claim. A London letter in the *Univers*, however, states that the Duchess of Orleans will not resign the hopes by which she is fed by the party of Odillon Barrot and a section of the Orleansists, headed by De Montigny. Mole, De Broglie, Guizot, Duchatel, De Salvandy, Dumont, Montebello, Soult de Dalmatie, are said to be at complete variance with those who advocate the part of the Duchess, and who are represented in the press by the *Journal des Debats*. The cry of this latter party is a conservative republic, at least until the majority of the Comte de Paris.

AUSTRIA.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS have applied to Ministers for the formal recognition of the rights of their sect to form a church. This has been refused, and the matter will probably be brought before the Central Diet. The principal reason given for the rejection of the petition was, that "the German Catholics had, as a religious congregation, no positive dogmas." The sectarians thereupon published the following confession of faith:—"We believe in God, and the existence of the spirit after it has quitted the body; and in the knowledge that such is our destiny, we endeavour, by the free development of our understandings in the way of love, to attain the highest perfection of which human nature is capable. This the most elevated of men, Jesus Christ, has pointed out to be our duty in the following words—'Love God above all, and thy neighbour as thyself.'" The second reason given by Government for the rejection of the application is, "that the development of the association up to the present time affords no guarantee to its adherents that it is actually based on religious necessity, or that it is directed by the same."

RUSSIA.

DESPATCH TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.—The copy of a letter from Count Nesselrode to Lord Palmerston, textually published in the Paris papers, discloses the fact that the Russian Government is resisting Lord Palmerston's threatening demands for compensation to British subjects from Naples and Tuscany. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has simultaneously asked the Emperor's arbitration and offered conciliatory explanations to Great Britain. The Emperor offers no impediment to friendly arrangements, but protests against force. The despatch argues the question of public right, and comes to the deduction, that if the right we claim be conceded, the result would be an exceptional position for all British subjects: instead of being as hitherto a source of benefit wherever they bring those habits of industry, morality, and order, which so honourably characterise the English people, they would become an annoyance and a scourge. "Every sovereign who by the geographical position of his territory, or from his relative weakness, would be thus exposed to measures of coercion from an English fleet, would be struck powerless in presence of rebellion; he would never dare to adopt measures of coercion against insurgents; and if he adopted them he would be obliged to examine the details of every operation, to estimate the necessity or the utility of such or such a strategic measure which might expose English subjects to injury, and to recognise the English Government as supreme judge between the sovereign and his subjects in matters relating to civil war and internal government." The Emperor cannot subscribe to any such theory; and if such reclamations be "supported by force, he will feel himself obliged by necessity to indicate and explain, in the most precise and formal manner, the conditions on which in future he will consent to grant to British subjects in his territories the right of residence and of property."

AMERICA.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—On the 4th of June, Lopez arrived at New Orleans. Official information had been received at Washington of the execution of four Americans at Cuba, and of the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused to allow the commander of the United States squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to permit them to be taken to the United States for trial. The frigate "Congress" had sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans taken prisoners from an island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Despatches had been sent from Washington to the authorities of Cuba, stating that the arrest of the Americans on any other island will not be recognised nor permitted. The despatches were sent by telegraph to Mobile. The Union understands that despatches had been received from the Consul at Havannah, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons taken by the Spanish steam ship of war "Pizarro" on the island of Contoy. Contoy is said to be a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering the abandonment of the enterprise and returning to the United States. To this demand, the Cuban authorities had made no reply; consequently, the Consul had called upon his Government for powers to second his demand. Orders had therefore been sent from Washington to despatch such portions of the squadron as could be immediately collected at Havannah to assist in pressing the demand. Should the authorities refuse, the consul was instructed to inform the Government, and in the meantime the squadron was to obstruct all communications with the port. Instructions had also been issued that, if the Spaniards captured the remainder of the vessels of the expedition, they were to be taken from them, if necessary, by force. A vessel from Havannah, at Charleston, reported that there was great excitement in consequence of a rumour that the remainder of the expedition, to the number of several thousand, had landed on the south side of the island, and had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad; this report had not been confirmed. The authorities of Cuba appear to be justly embittered against the United States Government, and had refused any information as to the number, name, or probable fate of the prisoners, who were closely confined. General Lopez had addressed the citizens of Mobile, explaining the causes of the defeat of the expedition. The grand jury at New York charged with investigations relative to the connexion of persons with the Cuban invasion had reported that no evidence had been presented to them sufficient for the indictment of any person in that city.

THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION still occupied the attention of the Senate. The committee of 13 had presented a report, restricting the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico from passing any law respecting slavery. The report has virtually no meaning. Mr. Douglas remarked, that no bill with the word slavery in it, or any provision about slavery, can pass; that it was only upon the non-intervention ground that northern democrats could support the bill. As regards this report, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay appear to think it a question of practical indifference—not so Mr. Hall and some other influential friends of the Wilmot proviso. Mr. Soule had offered his counter project for the division of California by the parallel of 36.30, the country north being admitted as a state; a territory south of that line to be established and called South California, to be admitted at a suitable time as a state, with or without slavery, as the people may decide when they form a state government.

CALIFORNIA.—Advices from New Orleans report the arrival there of the steam-ship "Alabama" from San Francisco with dates to the 1st of May, 82 passengers, and 62,000 dollars in gold dust. The steam ship "Panama" had reached Panama on the 21st ult. with over 1,000,000 dollars in gold dust from San Francisco. Business was prosperous when she left. Great activity prevailed at San Francisco, and prices of produce and merchandise were advancing. The emigration to the mines was said to be very greatly on the increase. The Indians (Pawnees) were still attacking the Californian emigrants. The latter had found a desirable ally in a great Pottowatamie chief, named Wanasah, who had in a skirmish killed a Pawnee chief, on whose person were found 4 white and 9 Indian scalps lately taken. 800 Mormons had left St. Louis for California. Caravans of emigrants extended between 200 and 300 miles. Grass and water were abundant, but small-pox and cholera were reported as very prevalent.

The jury in the Rey abduction case at New Orleans, after being confined three days and nights, were discharged without coming to a verdict.

CANADA.—The session of the Canadian Parliament at Toronto, shows an effective majority on the side of the Ministry. The Opposition was divided in counsel and feeble in action. It was not supposed that any popular measures would pass during the present session. The Inspector-General had stated in the House that the Canadian Government will not grant freedom of navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States unless the latter assent to reciprocity. The Queen's birthday has been celebrated at Toronto with much enthusiasm. All the shops were closed. Lord Elgin and his daughter mingled freely with the crowd in the College-avenue.

THE RIVER PLATE.—From Buenos Ayres the *Tribune* publishes advices to the 13th of April, and says the English forces have abandoned the blockade of the ports, accompanying the act with an acknowledgment that they were wrong. They have also given up all the vessels captured by them during the blockade, and agreed to pay for all the property they took. A French Admiral had just arrived at Buenos Ayres, who was said to be fully empowered to settle all the difficulties so far as the French were concerned.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices from Bombay come down to May 11. India was tranquil throughout. No further disturbances have occurred on the Afghan frontier of the Punjab. The passes between Peshawar and Kohat still remained unsafe. It was generally considered unadvisable to attempt anything further against the Affreeds without a regular hill-campaign.

The rivers of the Punjab were much swollen by the melting of the snows. A large quantity of military stores had been seized whilst being conveyed on camels from Delhi towards the north-west frontier.

The Governor-General passed through Meerut on the 27th of April, and was expected to arrive at Simlah on the 30th of April. His lordship is stated to be far from well, suffering from chronic dysentery—it is hoped that the climate of the hills may effectually restore his health. Sir Charles Napier reached Simlah on the 21st of April, and his staff on the 26th, after being five months and twenty-one days under canvas, and having marched about 1,264 miles. Sir Charles is described as being in capital spirits, but looking somewhat worn by his recent fatigues.

Some steps appear about to be taken towards postal reform in India, Mr. Beadon having been appointed by Lord Dalhousie as commissioner, to report on the working and on the expediency of remodelling the present system, which bears hardly on the newspaper press of India. The postage on an Indian paper frequently equals its cost, and in few instances is less than 3d.

Railway discussions continued to occupy the newspapers both at Calcutta and Bombay. The restrictions laid on the Bengal line, and which are said to render its construction impracticable, were ascribed to the Board of Control.

Cholera prevailed in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, but no further deaths from that cause have occurred among the European inhabitants and soldiers in the island of Bombay.

A suttee is reported to have taken place in the Bombay Presidency, within fifteen miles of one of the Hon. East India Company's Native Courts of Justice. An inquiry is being made into the circumstances of the case.

The commissioners appointed by Lord Dalhousie, at the request of the English Government, to investigate the circumstances attendant on the suppression of the late Ceylon insurrection, arrived at that island on the 26th of April.

Advices from Hong Kong are to April 24. Various reports were afloat as to attempts that have been made on the life of the young Emperor by the late Emperor's brother. The mourning for the late Emperor is to last 100 days. Her Majesty's screw propeller steamer "Reynard," Captain Cracroft, left on the 10th inst. for Peking, with a letter for the Emperor. The formidable body of pirates engaged in intercepting goods sent into the interior by the Chinese from Canton interfered greatly with the foreign trade. The tea season was considered closed. The total exports from this country amount to 62,000,000lb., showing an excess compared with the previous year of 7,000,000lb., consisting entirely of black.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRESH CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOETHE AND SCHILLER.—It may be remembered that Goethe, in 1827, had delivered over to the keeping of the Government of Weimar a quantity of his papers, contained in a sealed casket, with an injunction not to open it until 1850. The 17th of May being fixed upon for breaking the seals, the authorities gave formal notice to the family of Goethe that they would on that day deliver up the papers as directed by the deceased poet. The descendants of the poet Schiller also received an intimation that as the papers concerned their ancestor likewise, they had a right to be present. The casket was opened with all due form, and was found to contain the whole of the correspondence between Goethe and Schiller. The letters are immediately to be published, according to directions found in the casket.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The arrival of her Majesty's ship "Medea," Captain N. L. Lockyer, with this valuable gem, may be daily looked for.

A NEW VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—The President and the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society have proposed that a new version of the Scriptures be attempted. The project, however, is strongly opposed by some of the society's supporters. At a meeting of those connected with the Baptist denomination, the following resolution was passed:—Resolved, "That impelled by a considerate regard to the interests of the Baptist denomination, and still more by allegiance to our common Christianity, we deliberately and solemnly deprecate the measure proposed by the President and the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and, therefore, as in duty bound, most earnestly protest against it, as, in our judgment, fraught with evils of uncommon magnitude."

JENNY LIND.—A letter from Stockholm, of 24th ult., says:—"Mlle. Lind will give six concerts at the Royal Theatre at Stockholm. According to the custom here when a noted artiste arrives, the tickets for the places are put up to public sale; more than 15,000 persons disputed their possession, and they have been sold at exorbitant prices. Mlle. Lind will quit Stockholm towards the middle of July for the waters at Ems. Her engagement in the United States commences on the 1st of October; but she will not embark for that country before the month of September."

The German cockade is removed by order from the hats of the Prussian police.

By the upsetting of a barge on the Wesel, nearly 100 persons, chiefly women, forming part of a religious procession to a convent near Neumark, have been drowned.

OATH OF ABJURATION (Jews) BILL.—The following is a copy of the bill which has been introduced by the Government to regulate the mode of administering the Oath of Abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion:—

Whereas her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are or may be required to take the Oath of Abjuration; and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the said Oath of Abjuration the words 'Upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and the taking of the said oath by such person professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the Oath of Abjuration.

THE CITY AND THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—In the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Mr. James Low brought up the Report of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee in reference to the Metropolitan Interments Bill, which was to the effect, that they had obtained an interview with Sir George Grey, at which the deputation had requested that the City of London might be exempted from the operation of the bill, and that a separate bill might be passed for the City; that Sir George Grey did not hold out the least encouragement for exempting the City, and stated that, even if that should be conceded, the session was too far advanced to admit of a separate bill being passed; that, notwithstanding the opposition of the metropolitan and other members, the bill had passed the Commons' committee with the exception of a few clauses; and that, being of opinion that many of the provisions of the bill were most objectionable, they recommended the Court to present petitions to both Houses against the bill, and to continue in every way to oppose its progress. The Report was received and adopted, an amendment moved by Mr. Elliott not finding a seconder; and a petition was agreed upon.

The action of reduction in the case of Russell and Sleigh v. Moxey, was on Wednesday last decided in favour of the defender. The decision, however, leaves the question upon the merits just where it found it, and we understand that the civil action against the Lord Provost, which must be decided by a jury, will still be carried forward.—*Edinburgh News*.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The Court of Exchequer, yesterday week, granted Sir Fitzroy Kelly's application in the Gorham case for a rule Nisi, to argue whether a prohibition shall be issued against the induction of Mr. Gorham into the living of Bramford Speke. The Court seems to have taken this course partly because of the delay which would be occasioned by considering the matter more maturely—if the case were further considered, it could not be finally determined before next Michaelmas term. Some doubt is also entertained by "several of the Judges" on the point, hitherto much taken for granted, that this is a case which "touches the King" in the sense intended by the act of Henry VIII. The Court will hear the case on the 29th inst., and from day to day thence till it is disposed of.—In the matter of the Queen v. the Bishop of Exeter, regarding the Gorham induction, the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, ordered the rare formality of a writ (Quare impedit?) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, commanding him to inquire into and certify the Queen's Court, whether, as the Bishop of Exeter pleads, the Rev. Mr. Gorham doth entertain unsound doctrines and opinions, contrary to the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles. The form is matter of course, and the Attorney-General said that he only mentioned it to the Court in courtesy to the persons concerned.

MR. DELAFIELD'S BANKRUPTCY.—The Commissioner's decision in this long-pending and remarkable case was given on Tuesday week, in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the result was, that a common certificate, without attaching any condition, was granted. We cannot afford space to enter into all the details of this familiar case, as enumerated by Mr. Commissioner Fane in his judgment; but as it is now brought to a close, we may briefly advert to the principal features of it, and also indicate one or two points dwelt on by the Commissioner. The former are thus summed up by the *Times*, in an article devoted to the subject:—"On coming of age, in the year 1845, Mr. Delafield was entitled to a fortune bequeathed him by an uncle, which, with its accumulations, amounted to upwards of £100,000, and furthermore, to a reversionary interest in £6,000 under his father's will. On coming of age he was admitted a partner in the brewery, and, by investing his capital in the concern, received interest upon it at the rate of five per cent., together with his share of the profits, £2,500 per annum. In the commencement of 1846, Mr. Delafield was in possession of a fortune, well secured, of £7,500 a year; by the end of 1848 he was a beggar. The last year and a half has been spent in a succession of painful embarrassments and legal proceedings—in a flight to the continent—in a reappearance at the Bankruptcy Court, from which he was dismissed yesterday week with nothing in his pocket but a certificate, to make trial of that hardest of all fates—dependence upon others." The points in Mr. Commissioner Fane's judgment to which we alluded refer to the creditors of that misguided and unlucky young man. "I look (he said) upon the general body of creditors in this case as co-speculators with the bankrupt, and as the speculation has been a total failure, and he the greatest sufferer, all ought to bear their share of the misfortune without repining." And with regard to certain expectations which had been entertained, that some conditions for future payment would be affixed to the bankrupt's certificate, because he was known to possess rich relations, who, as it was supposed, would not be likely to leave Mr. Delafield under the sharp pressure of money difficulties, he observed, "It may be said that the bankrupt has rich relations. Perhaps he has; but, if it were true, this argument is one which will never weigh with me. I will never be a party to the establishing of any such doctrine, as that rich relations are under any obligation to pay the debts of extravagant connexions. A contrary doctrine is a far more wholesome one."

TRIALS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The woman named Smith, who was indicted for throwing a quantity of vitriol over a man whom she had cohabited with for several years, was sentenced, on Friday, to be transported for fifteen years. When called upon for her defence, she said that she had lived with the prosecutor for ten years, and had had two children by him. He had treated her very cruelly, and had turned her out of doors to starve. Her object in taking the vitriol with her was not to injure his person, but to destroy his clothes, if he refused to comply with her request for some property that belonged to her.—Mary Reynolds, aged 28, a married woman, with an infant in her arms, indicted for the capital offence of casting her child Anna into the water, with intent to drown and murder her, was acquitted. She had been walking with her husband and another married couple in Victoria Park, when a quarrel arose between them, and he struck her; she was seized with fits, and while the party were walking by the side of the ornamental water, was suddenly missed, and the next instant was seen in the water, with the child in her arms. Two brothers named Watson jumped in and rescued her. It appeared that up to the time in question, the prisoner and her husband had always lived happily together, and that she had been a kind and affectionate mother. The evidence was not thought by the jury to be conclusive as to the precise mode in which the unfortunate woman got into the water.—Elizabeth Ann Chambers, a person of lady-like appearance, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged acceptance to a bill of exchange for £300, with intent to defraud Rosa Goodman. In another count the prisoner was

charged with intending to defraud Charles Randolph. The latter, who is the rector of Kempton, near Andover, and who is second cousin to the prisoner, gave evidence: she had used his name to accept several bills. The jury found her guilty, and the sentence of transportation for life was passed.

DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS BY ICEBERGS.—LOSS OF 100 LIVES.—The arrivals during the last few days from the Atlantic have brought sad intelligence respecting losses of a large number of vessels amidst the floating fields of icebergs in the western latitudes; and, among the number, we regret to add one was from one of the Irish ports with between 80 to 100 persons on board, every soul of whom is supposed to have gone down in the unfortunate vessel and perished. Great quantities of ice are generally looked for by the traders in those parts of the Atlantic about the months of April and May, the result of the break-up of the frost in the Arctic seas, which are driven down to the southward by the force of the currents. The masses that have appeared this season exceed anything of the kind that has for years been met with. They have been immense. Fields of ice, some hundreds of miles in extent, towering up in all manner of forms to a very great elevation, have swept the waters of the Atlantic, and there is too much reason to fear that the losses appended form a very few of the mishaps that occurred. The ill-fated vessel, in which so many are believed to have perished, was from Londonderry, bound for Quebec. Ten days prior to her being discovered entangled in the ice—the 27th of April—she was spoken with by the master of the "Oriental," from Liverpool. She was scarce of water, having had boisterous weather, and on account of the number of passengers seen on deck, it was supplied her. On the 27th the "Oriental" was beset in the ice, together with two other vessels, and perceived her some ten miles to the westward. She was in a most perilous position, evidently stove in, and sinking. Signals of distress were hoisted without the remotest chance of gaining assistance. For two days she was seen in the same forlorn condition, when she suddenly disappeared, and very little doubt is entertained of every soul having gone down in the foundered vessel. Subsequently a great many bodies were seen intermingled with the ice, together with some portion of the cargo; the latter led to the discovery of the port to which the vessel belonged and her intended destination. The "Oriental" was 11 days before she got clear of the ice. Another similar catastrophe was witnessed on the 29th of March, about 20 miles to the westward of St. Paul's, by the ship "Signette," M. Mowatt, from Alloa for Quebec. The vessel was apparently an English brig, heavily laden, with painted portholes. She had got fixed in the ice, and had been cut down by it to the water's edge, admitting a rush of water into the hold. Her crew were observed working at the pumps, evidently in the hope of keeping her afloat in the expectation of assistance arriving. She soon, however, sank, and all on board met with a watery grave. The exact number that perished was not learned. Letters have been received communicating the total loss of the "Ostensible," also in the ice. She was from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with several passengers. Up to the 5th of May, she experienced heavy weather, when she fell in with an enormous field of ice, and got fixed in it for five days and nights, in the course of which her hull was pierced by the huge fragments, and she became a lost vessel. Pumps were kept going till the arrival of the brig "Duke," Captain Welsh, also for Quebec, which, after considerable working, succeeded in making through the ice to the sinking vessel, and rescued the whole of her crew from an inevitable death. The "Ostensible" went down within 20 minutes after. Two other vessels from Liverpool—the "Conservator" and the "Acorn"—were both lost near the same time. The former was on a passage to Montreal. She got pinched by the ice within three days after losing sight of land, and filling, immediately went down; the crew were lucky enough to save the ship's boats, in which they were picked up. The "Acorn" met with her destruction within 30 miles of St. John's, Newfoundland; the crew were saved by the schooner "Blessing," of Sunderland. Among the other losses in the ice reported are enumerated the "Hibernia," from Glasgow for Quebec; the British schooner "Collector," from St. John's, Newfoundland, for London; the brig "Astrea," of Weymouth; the "Wilhelmina," of Aberdeen; the "Gosnell," of Newcastle; the "Sylph," of Leith; and three others, the names of which are unknown. With the exception of the latter, the crews were saved. Most of the unfortunate vessels were heavily laden, and their losses in total cannot be far short of £100,000.

LENGTH OF DAY IN THE NORTH.—So bright have the nights been of late, that any evening during the last fortnight small newspaper print could be read in the open air here, at a quarter past eleven o'clock. Last Wednesday night we were out testing, as an experiment, the possibility of reading thus at midnight; and as the town clock of Wick struck twelve, we saw to read a newspaper distinctly with the unassisted "light of day." Our geographical position is within the 58th and 59th degrees of north latitude. We therefore regard the forenoted fact as worthy of being recorded.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADORS.—At all the banquets attended by these illustrious foreigners, it is a curious fact that, though seated at the table, they do not partake of food, but remain passive spectators of the brilliant scene.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE COURT CIRCULAR continues to be a scanty chronicle. The Queen and family remain in good health at Osborne; diversifying their pleasant leisure with hospitalities to relatives and a few favoured guests. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen have returned from Osborne to Frogmore House. The Hon. Charles A. Murray, Lord Howden, Lord John Russell, the Chevalier Bunsen, Lady Mary Wood, and the Hon. Mrs. Grey, have successively been visitors at Osborne for a day and night. A Privy Council is to be held at Buckingham Palace to-day.

The *Sunday Times*, a sporting paper, complains "that the Prince Consort entertains a most decided aversion to that good old sport of horse-racing, in accordance with notions of German growth."

MR. SAMUEL ROGERS is steadily recovering from his late serious accident.

COLONEL ROMILLY, it is said, has declared the Secretaryship of the Treasury vacant by the resignation of Mr. Tufnell; and Mr. Ralph Grey is now mentioned as his probable successor.—*Liverpool Albion.*

MONSIEUR THIERS, accompanied by Madame Thiers, arrived at Mivart's Hotel, from Paris, on Thursday. The *Morning Chronicle* recounts his first public appearance:—"Shortly after the House of Lords had met on Thursday night, M. Thiers entered by one of the Peers' doors near the throne, accompanied by Sir Edward Ellis. The French ex-Minister seemed to be in high health and spirits, and maintained an animated conversation with several Peers and Commoners who joined him. Lord Palmerston, who appeared to have been apprised of the presence of the French statesman, entered hastily, and, after a cordial greeting on both sides, they remained in lively conversation for some minutes. Presently Lord Brougham made his way down to the throne, and after him the Marquis of Lansdowne; both of whom shook hands with M. Thiers with the utmost apparent heartiness. The historian of the Consulate and the Empire remained only for a short time in the House; but during his brief stay he appeared to have eyes for every member present and every feature of their lordships' noble hall." The Paris papers speculate on the motives of the visit of M. Thiers to the Count of Neully; and the *National* embodies the cream of the gossip:—"If our information is correct, we are about to have a manifesto from St. Leonard's. This manifesto will be an act of contrition. A certain usurper will in that document confess his fault—'mea culpa.' As an attenuating circumstance, he will allege that he had always, in petto, had the intention of restoring to those who had the right to it an inheritance of which he had momentarily taken possession, with the view of renewing at a later period, and on the first favourable occasion, what is called the chain of the time. An ancient member of the illegitimate monarchy, M. D. (Duchatel), who is hawking about the manifesto, praises it so highly that he is suspected of being the author of it." On Saturday M. Thiers returned to Paris. The Duke de Broglie, MM. Guizot, Duchatel, and Durnon, set out on Sunday morning for St. Leonard's.

A LEOPARD UNDER CHLOROFORM.—The chetah, or hunting-leopard, in the collection of the Zoological Society, recently got his hind-leg between the bars of his cage, and in his efforts to disengage it, fractured the limb in two places. A veterinary surgeon decided that amputation must be performed. The animal was made, very unwillingly, to inhale chloroform from a sponge fastened to a stick; the limb was cut off, the stump bound up, and the chetah placed in its den, before it recovered consciousness. The patient is going on well.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A LADY.—Lady Kircubright, who has for some time past been residing in the vicinity of Exeter, was awakened out of her sleep on Thursday night last, in consequence of experiencing a suffocating smell of tobacco, and almost immediately afterwards she heard sundry small explosions, resembling crackers. Having called out to know if any person was in the room, and receiving no answer, she again went to sleep, and in the morning, when the servants came to call her ladyship, they found that the door had been screwed to the side posts, and that all ingress or egress were thereby cut off. As soon as the doors had been unscrewed, and the rooms examined, it was discovered that some miscreant had placed some hay under Lady Kircubright's door, and had afterwards forced under a lighted cigar, having previously fastened down the door, so that in the event of the house taking fire, her ladyship must most inevitably have been burned to death. The police are making the most active inquiries with a view to discover the perpetrators of so barbarous a design, but up to the present time they have not been successful. The affair has cast a gloom over the neighbourhood, as Lady Kircubright is a lady universally respected.

PASSENGERS are now brought from Dublin to Liverpool for 4d. a head. Liverpool is, in consequence, infested by gangs of vagrants who have come over for the purpose of begging; and a capital thing some of them make of it. A select vestry has issued an advertisement requesting housekeepers to discountenance the system, by giving no alms at their doors to unknown parties.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—From the number of ships ordered to be brought forward for service on the Coast of Africa, it would appear that the government have resolved upon increased exertions to suppress the slave-trade.—*United Service Gazette.*

DIORAMA OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—The pleasantest and most expeditious journey we ever made was performed a few days ago at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street. In the space of something less than two hours we travelled—by the aid of the diorama of the overland route—all the way to Calcutta; or, at all events, inspected the principal objects of interest which attract the traveller's attention along this much-frequented highway to the East. Being too late for the start from Southampton, we missed some of the pictorial illusions—such as the Isle of Wight scenery, Lisbon, and Gibraltar. We were, however, fortunate enough to come up with our gallant steamer as she was making her way along the coast of Algiers. Ere long Malta, with its frowning fortifications and picturesque attractions, burst upon the sight and extorted frequent exclamations of surprise and admiration at the beauty and fidelity of the picture. Carreering over the blue waters of the Mediterranean we reached Alexandria at nightfall, where we beheld a marine spectacle—the steamer lighted up in the most natural style possible, and the moon throwing its soft beams upon the forest of masts and the rippling waves around us. Now commenced the more novel features of the journey. Grand Cairo passed before us in all the magnificence of Eastern romance, and in a few minutes we find ourselves starting on the journey over the desert—a scorching sun above, and parched sands beneath. The incidents and accessories of desert life are portrayed with great artistic skill and effect. The dying camel, a caravan, a party of Arab horsemen, the half-way house, a well, a solitary tree, &c., relieve and give life to the glaring background. Presently we catch sight of our steamer in the horizon, and in a trice are on the Red Sea, with gloomy mountains on the right hand, amidst which, in the dim distance, hoary Sinai may be faintly discerned. After passing many other striking objects and places along the shores, we bear away for the coast of Hindostan. The first picture of tropical scenery that bursts upon the sight is the island of Ceylon, clothed with luxuriant verdure, and exhibiting a panorama of nature in her most gorgeous and bewitching attire. At last our eyes rest upon the place of our destination—the city of Calcutta, with its palatial structures, grand square, and picturesque inhabitants. Here we find out the truth of the old adage, "Extremes meet;" for we are transported almost instantaneously from "distant Ind" to the unromantic bustle and dust of a London thoroughfare; not, however, divested, during the transition, of that grateful feeling towards the wizard who has so pleasantly beguiled our senses with his pleasing illusions, which he so richly deserves. From what we had heard of this diorama our expectations were high, and we are bound to say that they were more than realized. We may add, that the principal objects which pass before the eye of the spectator are explained by a lecturer, who, moreover, adds much interesting information respecting the overland route; and further, that this exhibition is entitled to rank amongst the most ingenious, pleasing, and instructive to be found in the metropolis.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A short time since (says the *Court Journal*) the rector of a parish situated in one of the midland counties, having by dint of much personal exertion obtained subscriptions towards the restoration and repair of his beautiful church, still found himself unable to meet all the claims which the outlay had occasioned. To supply the deficiency, he wrote to many persons of wealth and eminence in the country, politely apologizing for the intrusion and soliciting their aid. The subjoined is a copy of the reply which the worthy rector received to the application he made to his Grace:—

F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. —. As Mr. — feels that his letter needs apology, the duke will say no more on that subject; but he must add that, as there is not a church, chapel, glebe-house, school, nor even a pagoda, built from the north to the south pole, or within the utmost limits of the earth, to which he (the Duke of Wellington) is not called upon to contribute, the duke is not surprised that Mr. —, having already raised £7,500 towards the restoration of his church, should make application to the duke, who has nothing to say either to — or to —shire.

Immediately upon the receipt of the epistle, the rev. gentleman was offered five guineas for the autograph, which he readily accepted, entering the amount in his subscription-list as the Duke of Wellington's contribution to the fund.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A private view of the 245 plans sent in for the erection of a building in which the exhibition of 1851 shall take place has been given. They are at present shown at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster. None of the many designs now presented have been selected as combining all the requisites, and the building committee appear from their report to have undertaken the task of shaping out a suitable edifice themselves, freely availing themselves, however, of the valuable suggestions made to them. A special meeting of the Royal Commissioners will be held in London, on the 27th inst., under the presidency of Prince Albert, in order to receive deputations from local committees in reference to the question of affixing the names of the various producers of the articles to be exhibited, and also to consider some other important matters connected with the general undertaking. Towns that may not send deputations are requested to communicate their opinions in writing.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 19, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that he would move, on Friday next, for a select committee to make arrangements for the accommodation of Foreign Ministers when attending the House. He had been induced to give this notice in consequence of an unpleasant circumstance which had taken place on Monday night.

Two clauses were added, on the motion of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, to the Irish Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill; after which the bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord LUDAN, the Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Landlord and Tenant Bill, and the Small Tenement Recovery Bill, were respectively read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned to Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. BAILEY last night moved an address to the Queen, praying for the appointment of a select committee to proceed to India to inquire into any report upon the obstacles that now prevent, and the means of hereafter extending, the cultivation of cotton in that country. Briefly alluding to the vast importance of providing a regular and ample supply of cotton for our manufactures, and upon the danger consequent to our reliance upon the United States alone for the raw material, the hon. member proceeded to quote voluminous testimony to the fitness of various districts of India for the cultivation of the plant. To the Hindoos themselves the encouragement of this species of husbandry promised results no less beneficial. Multitudes of the ryots were living in a pauperized condition, subject at intervals to the vicissitudes of famine, because they possessed no remunerative employment for their industry. If developed by the aid of roads, railways, and irrigation, the fertility of the soil promised to furnish inexhaustible supplies of cotton to the British manufacturers. The Indian revenue would likewise be a gainer, at a time when some financial improvement was highly necessary; the aggregate deficiency upon the income and expenditure of the last nine years having been no less than £12,285,635. Among the obstacles to the growth of Indian cotton, he assigned a chief place to the land assessment tax, which almost paralyzed the energies of the husbandman throughout the dominions of the Company.

Mr. MILLNER GIBSON seconded the motion.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE assured the House that the East India Company had been always alive to the importance of the cotton cultivation. Between 1799 and 1837, twenty-eight successive measures were passed for its encouragement. In 1846 ten American planters were invited over and sent through the three Presidencies to establish experimental farms and communicate to the native growers the results of their own experience. A cotton committee subsequently sat in Bombay, and a committee of the House of Commons in London, to pursue inquiries and collect evidence. From the reports of this last committee, it appeared that the experiments had in a great measure failed owing to the inferior quality of the produce. It was not proved that the land-tax prevented English capital and intelligence from succeeding in India, as elsewhere, in developing every natural source of wealth. According to the best evidence it appeared doubtful whether India could ever produce an article good enough to compete with that imported from America. It was a natural difficulty, and no legislative act or omission, which stood in the way of making the peninsula a great cotton exporting country. The right hon. member then diverged into the general question of Indian administration, and expatiated at great length upon the vast improvement which almost all districts and classes in that country had undergone during the last twenty years, under the sway of the company.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which Sir E. COLBROOK, Mr. NEWBOLT, Sir J. W. HOGG, Mr. W. PATTER, Captain MANGLES, and Col. SIBTHORP, took part.

Sir J. HOGG said, that this motion was repudiated at Manchester, where the Commercial Association were convinced that the East India Company had done everything that was practicable. There was nothing to prevent the gentlemen of Manchester from sending a commission of their own to India, or establishing a local European agency in the cotton districts.

Mr. BRIGHT, in reply, contended that no proof had been shown of the uselessness of inquiry, but to be useful it must act under the authority of the Government. Opposed as he was by two governments, at home and in India, he would not press his motion to a division.

The question was then put and negatived by consent.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. FORSTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the prohibition contained in preceding acts, against transmitting letters otherwise than through the post on Sunday afternoon. The prohibition, he argued, was designed to protect the revenue, and as the Post-office intended to give up carrying letters on Sunday it would save perpetual infringements of the law to allow correspondence to pass through other channels.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not consent to this motion. However he might regret

the recent decision of the House, which he thought would lead to a greater desecration of the Sabbath than before, the House should not consent to do indirectly what it had resolved should not be done directly.

The recent resolution was condemned by Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. AGLIONY, and Mr. G. THOMPSON, and supported by Mr. HEALD.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL recommended the House not to agree to this motion, which would establish a private post-office on Sundays. Although he had felt it to be his duty to advise the Crown to agree to the address of the House, he certainly did not share in its opinion as to the expediency of the resolution, which he, on the contrary, very much regretted.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The County Courts Extension Bill, as amended, was considered; and the other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Dotation Bill Committee has rejected all the propositions of Government. They decided, by 9 against 6, for the following amendment to the bill: An extraordinary credit of sixteen hundred thousand francs to be opened to Finance Minister for expenses incurred in 1849 and 1850, by installation of President. This sum halved between credits of 1849 and 1850. The preceding resolution was taken after six hours' sitting, and a fresh conference with Ministers. Creton, who proposed the amendment adopted, was named, by 9 to 6, reporter, but refused; Mornay also refused. Flaudin was then appointed reporter.

GERMANY.—The King of Prussia's health is so much improved, and the wound so nearly healed, that no more bulletins will be issued. The privilege of transmission by the post-office has been withdrawn from a great number of journals published in Berlin and the provinces. The Parliament of Hesse Cassel was suddenly dissolved on the 13th instant.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL arrived at Southampton, yesterday morning. The intelligence received by it is not important. Messrs. Alexander and Candler, of the Society of Friends, were organizing branch anti-slavery societies in the northern parishes. The cultivation of cotton was not neglected, and several fresh attempts were being made to ensure a successful result. It is mentioned that persons who could not find employment in the island owing to the change in the prospect of business were moving in the direction of Panama and Chagres, and some were departing for the gold region of California. The authorities of St. Jago de Cuba were very much alarmed, in expectation of an attack from a large body of American adventurers who were said to have set sail for Chagres. A considerable detachment of troops had been collected, and the city placed in the best posture for defence. The Danish island of St. Thomas is said to be in a deplorable state. Ruin has spread over the agricultural portion of the island, and all interests are in the greatest embarrassment. From the French Islands the most deplorable accounts have arrived. About 100 houses at Guadaloupe have been burned; and the government have found it expedient to proclaim martial law. At Martinique, too, incendiary proceedings were rife.

Letters from Maçon mention that M. Lamartine was stopped there, on his journey to the East, by an attack of illness, which now confines him to his bed.

The Paris papers state that "the baby-linen, cradle, &c., of the future heir to the throne of Spain, have just left for Madrid. They are contained in twelve cases. The cradle is said to have cost 142,000 francs."

THE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

—The defeat of Ministers on Lord Stanley's motion, on Monday night, is the principal topic of comment in this morning's papers. The *Times* says:—"From the silence of Ministers last night we are to infer that no notice whatever will be taken of their complete defeat on Lord Stanley's resolution. The Cabinet sat yesterday, we believe, for two hours, and not, we believe, without a difference of opinion; yet the decision was to do nothing." The *Times*, of course, regards this decision as disrespectful to the House of Lords, and thinks that the least Ministers can do is to sacrifice Lord Palmerston. The *Daily News*, on the other hand, announces that a "Ministerial statement" on the subject will most likely be made in the House of Commons to-day. "Lord John Russell's presence in the House at all last night indicated that the rumour of his resignation had no truth in it. Ministers, however, cannot retain office under the hostile vote of the Lords, unless the Commons declare that their confidence in the present Government remains unabated. Sir Robert Peel, it is known, declines to take office. The alternative is, therefore, between a Protectionist Ministry and the present one."

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Since Monday we have been well supplied with Foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats; whilst of English Grains, and Foreign and English Flour, the quantity fresh in is very scanty. The trade to-day is without any alteration from Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,160 qrs.; Foreign 11,190 qrs. Barley—English, 410 qrs.; Foreign, 4,180 qrs. Oats—English, 130 qrs.; Foreign, 5,410 qrs. Flour—60 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 6s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B., Buckingham." Thanks for his note.

The poetry from Margate is somewhat too copious for our columns.

"An Old Customer." We can give him no information.

"A Mistake Corrected" is rendered superfluous by another communication which we have inserted.

"Beta." His suggestion would be found impracticable.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

SUMMARY.

It is positively laughable, and yet very vexatious, to listen to the complaints of honourable members of the House of Commons about their "New Palace." "Listen," did we say? We must correct the word, and substitute for it "read." To listen, according to all accounts, is anything but a laughing matter, in Mr. Barry's expensive toy—in fact, it is of no use whatever, unless you place yourself *vis-à-vis* with the speaker. The architect seems to be demonstrating, by a practical joke, the uselessness of argument to any but opponents. "Speak up" promises to be substituted for "hear, hear"—and shrugs of the shoulders, expressive of inability to catch a syllable uttered, to take the place of vociferous cheering. Mr. Barry has made a deaf house—deaf, at least, on one side—and he is now attempting to blind it with excess of light, as if the over-activity of one organ of sense could compensate for the powerlessness of another. Could any meeter punishment be devised for the reckless extravagance with which members have voted away public money on this edifice? Themselves have been treated as of no account. Their accommodation has been the last thing thought of. After spending near two millions sterling, they find themselves huddled up in a narrow space, dazzled by light, unable to hear, and poisoned by exhalations from a sewer upon which some Commissioners or other have chosen to make an experiment in the dog-days. We do not wonder at the proposal of Mr. Hume to adjourn to the old house; but some other member, we think, improved upon the idea, by suggesting that the House should adjourn "to home, and bed."

The topics discussed in Parliament during the week may be ranged under the general heads of legal, social, and political reforms. The County Courts Extension Bill is, perhaps, the most important item of the first. Its general object, as our readers are aware, is to put within reach of her Majesty's subjects, cheap and summary justice, in suits not involving an amount above £50. It met with Ministerial opposition, and triumphed over it—it now encounters what is more dangerous, Ministerial friendship. The Attorney-General rejects all suggestions which would improve its character, and render the measure safe in working. It would really seem as if he wished it to fail, and to convince the public by its failure, that cheap justice is no justice at all. Mr. Crowder's proposal to give a right of appeal in all cases where the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed £20, would, if acceded to, have exercised a wholesome influence upon the sixty judges of these courts, and have established something like uniformity of decision. But the House, under the guidance of Ministers, rejected it—not, probably, without some faint notion of what must inevitably follow. The bill is now through the committee. The Court of Chancery Bill, introduced by Mr. Turner, is another attempt at legal reform deserving notice and approbation. Its object is to diminish expense and delays in simple cases. It is cautious, even to timidity—and the relief it will afford, extremely partial. But, it has the sanction of the highest authorities, and the hearty concurrence of Sir John Romilly. It will probably pass without serious opposition.

Social reforms are now the principal order of the day. The *Daily News* complains of the time wasted by Parliament in attempting to manage matters for the people which the people could manage much better for themselves—and instances

the Sunday Post-office question, the Marriage (Affinity) question, and the Ten Hours Factory question. In the main, we agree with our contemporary—but we beg to remind him that he sowed very profusely the seed of which we are now but reaping a partial crop. It has been the habit of the *Daily News* to call upon Government to rectify all kinds of social evil—and Government is obeying the call with a vengeance. First of all, stands the Metropolitan Interments Bill, the disgusting jobbery of which in favour of the clergy the *Daily News* could allow to go unchallenged until all the offensive clauses were passed. When the *News* could be of no service, it spoke out most gallantly. The measure has now got through committee, and will, of course, barring accidents, become the law of the land. The Common Council prayed exemption from its operation, were set by the wily Sir George Grey to draw up a bill of their own, and, when ready with it, were deservedly laughed at for being "a day after the fair."

Then, there is the Factory Bill, upon the bringing up of the report of which Lords Ashley and Manners repeated their efforts to make it fully expressive of what the original measure gave delusive promise of—but repeated them in vain. As it stands, it is a compromise by which the operatives lose a trifle of their former gain, but secure by it the acquiescence of master manufacturers.

Mr. Stuart Wortley's Marriage Bill has had another struggle, and has succeeded at last in extricating itself uninjured from committee, and stands for a third reading on the 10th of July—not, however, without two or three sharp skirmishes. Mr. Roundell Palmer moved a clause to the effect that no member of any Church, contracting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, "shall be exempt from spiritual or ecclesiastical censure or punishment," which absurdity was negatived by 145 to 103—and Colonel Chatterton tried to obtain for Ireland an exemption from the measure, which, after all, is only permissive, and was defeated by a majority of 18. *Apropos* of this bill, we beg to direct the attention of our readers to a pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Binney, entitled, "The Men of Glasgow, and the Women of Scotland," which we received too late for literary notice in the present number, and which we have not yet had time to peruse. But from the evidence given by Mr. Binney before the commissioners appointed to inquire on this question, and his speech at Finsbury Chapel, a few weeks back, we have no doubt it is well worth attentive perusal.

Last of all in this class of social topics comes Mr. Ewart's bill for founding Public Libraries and Museums—an object commendable enough, but one which legislation cannot more legitimately or beneficially promote than the amusement, as Colonel Sibthorp said—and we agree with him for once—"of peg-top, foot-ball, and cricket." Sentimental senators are the plague of our times—and, unfortunately, the tide is with them just now. We shall all awake to the blunder before long. Happy will it be for us if our dreams of making a happy people are dissipated before the mischief done is irreparable!

The political reforms under Parliamentary discussion, have been more important than numerous. The Commons have been busy on the bill for abolishing the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland—which seems to enjoy a wider sanction for its destructive than its reconstructive clauses. Mr. Anstey and Sir Robert Peel agree in this respect—that a fourth Secretary of State is an experiment of very doubtful character. The Lords have allowed the Australian Colonies Government Bill to get through committee almost unmodified. Some of the clauses had a narrow escape—that for permitting a federal Legislature only passed by a majority of one. Both houses have had some talk about University reform, and the Commission of Inquiry, which, it is quite clear, means nothing—and the House of Peers have had a long and solemn debate on our squabble with Greece, and, by a considerable majority, have passed a resolution condemnatory of the course pursued by the Whig Government. We have commented more at length on this subject in the article below.

A SEVERE, BUT NOT UNMERITED, REBUKE.

THE Lords have pronounced condemnation on the foreign policy of the Whig Government in relation to Greece by a majority of thirty-seven. What may be the ultimate effect of this vote upon the Ministry remains to be seen. An administration which never rose above the dignity of a stop-gap, which has hobbled along from the commencement of its existence on the crutches of compromise, which represents no political party, but is the last result of the mutual suspicions and fears of all, which is consistently guided by no single principle, not even that of free trade, and which has been several times beaten, of late, in the House of Commons, on matters of detail, can hardly afford to submit to public reproof on the mode in which they are managing the foreign affairs of the country. They are not likely to sacri-

fice Lord Palmerston to propitiate their adversaries—even we do not believe them to be capable of such meanness—so, unless they are prepared to take their snubbing tamely, no alternative seems open to them but that of resignation. It is just possible, indeed, that they may appeal to the Commons for a reversal of the sentence—but the completest success of such a proceeding will not reset the limb which has been broken.

No sympathy can we discover in our hearts—no, not a particle—with the Protectionist peers in their general policy. Their ulterior object we repudiate with indignation. Their bitter hostility to Lord Palmerston is the product of views and wishes in direct antagonism to our own. It is not the meddling habit of our Foreign Office which provokes their censure, but the dash of liberalism which qualifies it. Despotism abroad has their heartiest good-will wherever it is displayed, and they witness with impatience every proceeding calculated to embarrass it. Intervention to put down constitutional government elicits their applause—it is only when its aim is against absolutism that they take fire. Lord Palmerston is an obstacle to reactionary infatuation and violence—hence their dislike of him. He is, moreover, able and resolute—hence their fear of him. But whatever their motive, it cannot be denied that, in the present instance, they have chosen their ground well. They have rebuked where rebuke was richly deserved. They have read his lordship a lecture, in the spirit and terms of which every intelligent Englishman, not biassed by party feeling, must cordially concur.

The facts lie in a nutshell. Greece was erected into an independent kingdom under the joint protection of England, France, and Russia. The part which each of the three powers had taken in bringing about this result, seemed to warrant, if not to demand, the presence at Athens of a diplomatic representative of each, and gave rise to, if it did not justify, partisan feelings in each, in relation to the conduct of purely internal affairs. The pretext, and possibly the conviction, of each of these representatives were, that he was bound to watch over and assist the development of the infant State just brought into being. The struggle, therefore, on the part of the diplomatists was for paramount influence over the Greek Administration. In this contest of wits, England, anxious to strengthen constitutional government, was invariably worsted. Otho, willing to play the despot, and abetted as well as prompted thereto by France and Russia, slighted the counsels of the British diplomatist, treated him with exasperating coldness, and kindled the resentment of our Foreign Secretary. To get up a case of affront against the Greek Government, and then chastise it, was the only feasible way of avenging the fancied insult, punishing unquestionable ingratitude, and humbling the pretensions of France and Russia. Lord Palmerston was not particular. He groups together two or three as trumpery causes of complaint as can be conceived, and forthwith demands satisfaction. There is no unprejudiced man, we think, who could rise from the perusal of the papers in this case without agreeing substantially in the regret expressed by the House of Lords, "that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers."

For our part, we see in the affair only a more glaring exemplification than common, of the mischievous system in vogue at our Foreign Office. It is childish to attribute personally to Lord Palmerston what in fact, is the natural result of the régime he is bound by the aristocracy to administer. What on earth is the business of our diplomatists unless it be to foment, and afterwards to allay, international bickerings? That their services at foreign courts are not necessary to the substantial interests of the country, is proved by the long suspension, without the slightest disadvantage, of all ambassadorial residence in Spain. These princely representatives, so costly in various ways to the British people, are not wanted to protect our own countrymen abroad, but to influence the proceedings of the governments to which they are accredited. Their tact is displayed in getting up small disputes without seriously endangering international friendships. They may be likened to the jackal, the lion's provider. They make plausible arguments for maintaining our armaments, military and naval, on a war footing. They sow abroad the seed from which governments at home gather a full crop of patronage and place. But for them, we should seldom find anything to quarrel about—and our army and navy would then become palpably, what, for the most part, they are now really—a vain but expensive show.

We rejoice, therefore, whatever may come of it, at the vote of censure carried by the Lords on Monday night. It is a protest against diplomatic officiousness, and a hasty resort to coercive means. What they seek by it may be undesirable enough

—but what they have really expressed is a sentiment in favour of peace. They may be hypocrites—but they speak wisely and truly. The people will not forget their verdict, even if they do. It is a check put upon the levity and recklessness of the Foreign Office. It binds over the Secretary, whoever he may be, to more cautious behaviour in future. And even if it shall have the effect of ousting the Whigs—an event which we can contemplate without dismay—the rebuke will not have been a severer one than was deserved.

"THE PARTY OF ORDER" ON THE CONTINENT.

THE present position of the principal states of Europe is at first sight calculated to create a feeling akin to despondency in the minds of those who were sanguine of their rapid progress in the path of civilization and freedom. For some time past the general tenour of political intelligence from France, Austria, Prussia, the German states, and Italy, might be summed up in one word—retrogression. The "party of order," emboldened by continued success, no longer cares to put out the flag of constitutionalism. Its most recent acts in each of these countries have been infractions of recognised law; so that the excesses of popular outbreaks in 1848 have been repeatedly expiated by the excesses of the organized authority which put them down. On all sides the mask is boldly thrown aside, and Liberals of every shade, in all the great continental nations, are discovering that in trusting to the good faith and reforming tendencies of their rulers they have been leaning on a broken reed.

This view of European politics is fraught with many grave and important considerations. Within a few months of the most extraordinary series of popular revolutions which the world has witnessed, the word *law* has become a bye-word throughout Europe. Constitutions are so much waste paper in the estimate of those who are bound to be guided by them. Political morality, as applied to the actions of those who hold power, has lost all meaning. Might *versus* right, was never more openly and exultingly recognised as the golden rule of statesmanship than at the present moment—solemn and deliberate engagements of sovereigns to their subjects never more unblushingly violated. The former have assumed the office of national educators. Under their tuition, the people are being instructed in a faith compared with which Socialism is a harmless theory. Yet, while this anarchical doctrine is being "branded into their minds by the vindicators of "order,"—while, from the conspicuous platform on which they are stationed, kings and statesmen are proclaiming that authority is superior to right—that solemn promises are binding only so far as they are convenient—that the reign of brute force is once again re-established, and that the maxim "those shall keep who have the power," is superior to all dictates of religion, justice, and humanity—how few are found to denounce these breeders of revolution! The daily press of our own country (happily an exception to this dangerous condition), is as intent as ever, in the face of this moral pestilence, in hunting down the spirit of liberalism wherever it peeps forth, from Hamburg to Cadiz, raising hysterical alarms on the fell designs of Parisian Cuffeys, or ferreting out conspiracies amidst the democracy of Berlin, while the perjuries of crowned heads extort not a word of condemnation.

Passing over, as "a thrice-told tale," the infamous violation of law and humanity which was conspicuous in the treatment of Hungary by Austria, the bare mention of the most recent misdeeds of the leading continental rulers will suffice to illustrate the melancholy fact to which we have called attention. France has a constitution, but is governed not by it, but by the Intendant of Police. M. Carlier, not the Charter of 1849, is the law in Paris. In all important respects, the right of public meeting, a free press, and even liberty to purchase newspapers, is a mere fiction. Proscription has been substituted for protection. The exhibition of any tendency to liberalism is denounced as Socialism, and Socialism, even as a theory, receives no quarter; it is driven down into the dregs of society, and forced to mingle with unbridled passions and revengeful feelings, which are there eager to welcome it. It was only the other day that the mayor of some provincial town was dismissed because he ventured to petition against the Electoral Bill! Respecting Austria, it is sufficient to say, that the oft-promised constitution has never seen the light, and there is no ground for believing that it ever will. Military despotism and forced loans are the regimen for the people. In Italy, we have two examples, and one exception (Sardinia), to the general rule. The Pope has once more regained the Vatican, where he remains a prisoner, while his keepers worry and hunt down the poor inhabitants of Rome, until the gaols overflow their victims into hay-lofts, granaries, and cellars—wherever, in fact, room can be found to thrust them. Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies has, as we have already seen, repudiated

the constitution to which he had sworn. The "religious" King of Prussia—as many good, simple people designate him—who knows as well as any man how to

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the hope"—

having served his purpose by his temporizing policy, and gained the goodwill of Russia, violates, in its most vital provisions, the constitution which he so recently and solemnly promised to uphold, by gagging the press, and placing it by a simple decree under the absolute control of his Ministers. His two years' anxieties on the subject of constitutional government have resulted in the absorption of some small German states into his own dominions, a Russian alliance, an enormous increase of military power, and the utter alienation of his subjects. Saxony, depending on the aid of Austria, has openly returned to despotism; Wurtemberg has endeavoured to prove the facility of governing without a Parliament; and many of the smaller states of Germany, taking courage from the example of their more powerful neighbours, are following in the same path. Perhaps by the end of the present year it may be in the power of the English organs of foreign despotism to announce, with their accustomed note of triumph, that in all the great countries of Europe nothing remains of the popular rights won and guaranteed in 1848-9.

The picture is gloomy enough, but it has yet a brighter aspect. We rejoice more to observe the patience of a people deprived of their rights, than we mourn over the injustice which robbed them. Assuredly if want of principle is characteristic of those in power throughout Europe, patient endurance is no less characteristic of their subjects. Reactionists the "party of order," forsooth! Without any rhetorical exaggeration, we may affirm that the people are "the party of order," of legality, of constitutionalism, and exhibit a patience under the wrongs heaped upon them, in defiance of justice, which is one of the most hopeful indications for the future progress of Europe in civilization and freedom, and proves that the lessons of the last year or two have not been thrown away upon them. Look at the French people—Red-republicanism shrinking into the wine-cellar, and the advocates of liberal principles fighting their peaceful battles in the polling booth. Gradually the dregs of democracy are falling to the bottom, and men of moderation and toleration are forming a strong party, who, to a great extent, repudiate violence. Instead of rising in insurrection on the abolition of universal suffrage, they avail themselves of this last available opportunity of offering their constitutional protest against the encroachment. The clever and intrepid Girardin goes into the Legislative Assembly as the last representative of that principle, and may, when we recollect his known and consistent opposition to appeals to physical force, be fairly regarded as a pledge for the future policy of moderate republicans. That party is beginning to assume the position of a constitutional opposition, and stands a fair chance of saving the country from a Bourbon dynasty and a red-tapist administration. In Prussia, also, the moderate liberals are gradually forced to make common cause with democracy of a more decided cast, which the new press laws are doing not a little to cement. Should it generally happen that the excesses of rulers are unable to provoke their subjects into an abandonment of their passive attitude, the events of the last few months, far from proving a calamity, may become an important agent in that disciplinary process which must be gone through ere continental countries are able, not only to achieve their freedom, but retain its solid results.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

THE general impression produced by a careful perusal of the Report of the Board of Health on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis, may be stated thus:—That the quantity supplied by the existing system is not so deficient as is the mode of its distribution; that the quality of the supply is, to a great extent, such as to render it unfit for domestic use, and is altogether decidedly inferior to the requirements of health and economy; and that the means of remedying both these classes of evils—of obtaining and distributing, that is, in copious quantities, water of much superior quality to that now in use—are quite within reach. These conclusions are of so much importance that it is well worth while to establish and illustrate them at some length.

First, as to the relation of the present supply to the wants of the inhabitants. Forty-four million gallons of water are daily pumped into the pipes which supply the metropolis. The figures convey no idea, to the unpractised mind, of the aqueous volume indicated. Conception may be helped by the representation of a lake as large as St. James's Park, two and a half feet deep; or of a brook, nine feet wide and three deep, running at the rate of more than two miles an hour. There are within the same boundaries 288,037

houses, according to the returns of the tax-assessors; and the Water Companies report about 270,581 of these as supplied by them—not all, however, by house-pipes; but, in nearly twelve hundred cases, by stand-pipes, one of which serves a whole court or alley. Calculating from these facts, the Report infers that each house—the consumption in wholesale, street-washing, etc., being excluded—would enjoy, in equal distribution, about fifty pailfuls per day—an equality which, it is acknowledged, universal consciousness flatly denies. The houses that are unsupplied—altogether disregarded by the Water Companies, because paying them no rates—or only partially provided, are also those that are the most thickly tenanted—one or two families crowded into every floor. The consequences to them of their privation of this essential element of health and cleanliness are sickening to contemplate. Tubs of turbid, fetid fluid, caught from a solitary stand-pipe during its occasional flow, or drawn up from the sewer-poisoned Thames, on which their habitations may abut—kept in their common chamber, till coated with the film of dirt absorbed from the burdened air—are described by those accustomed to visit the haunts of extremest poverty, as almost invariably met with. Much better, but still very imperfectly supplied, are those houses—the majority of all but the first class of dwellings—in which water is set a-flowing twice or thrice a week, from leaden pipes, and received into cisterns or butts. On many grounds this method is objectionable. More than half,—it has been ascertained, by careful observation and ingenious measurement—three-fifths, of the quantity supplied is wasted; partly from carelessness, partly from insufficient receptacles, and partly from a notion of flushing the house-drains. Thus unnecessary machinery is employed, at a heavy aggregate expense, in pumping up water, while walls are rotted, houses damped, and low-lying districts perpetually swamped—so say the Commissioners. More appreciable to the inhabitants is the labour involved in transporting water by successive bucketfuls from the bottom of the house to its several floors, the consumption of the "fifty pails" itself an evil only less than scant supply. Water, for every house, and for every story of every house—always on, and at high pressure—always to be had, from kitchen to garret, for the trouble of turning a tap—is the first requirement of the Board of Health on behalf of us metropolitans; a demand which all who believe in the anciently-recognised relation of cleanliness to godliness, of ablation to devotion, will surely second.

But, then, water is for drinking and cooking, as well as for washing and bathing; so the Commissioners further require that it shall be pure and soft. On this head, they seem inclined to show their learning, classical and chemical. We are treated, in the course of the bulky but not tedious volume before us, to disquisitions on the virtues of water and discriminations of its qualities, medicinal and culinary, from authorities ancient and modern—from Hippocrates and Celsus, Professor Clark and Alexis Soyer! It is said, truly enough, that, as a people, we deliberately prefer beer to water, and chiefly because the latter we seldom get, in our great towns, fit to drink. Yet, on the whole, our apprehensions are somewhat relieved as to the pernicious stuff supposed to be served to us. The existing Companies, it appears, do supply water in a tolerable condition—only one of them, at all events, is pointedly denounced, as neglecting filtration. What is distasteful or unhealthful in the ordinary article, is attributed chiefly to unclean depositories or polluting conveyances. But all the sources of the present supply are condemned as incurably inferior—as possessing so many degrees of "hardness;" involving proportionate disadvantage, if not positive mischief, in its use. Not even for cleansing the streets, should Thames water be employed, according to the officers of the Board; for its exhalations from heated pavements and dusty roads are apt to be freighted with undesirable gases, and a lime deposit, perhaps a palpable animal residuum, to powder the streets. In washing linen, great waste of soap is necessitated; of the aggregate importance of which apparently trifling consideration some curious details are given. And as to cooking—meat, vegetables, and tea especially, are declared to suffer greatly from the use of this too-highly mineralized water. None of the projects hitherto submitted to the public, the Report adds, have offered a supply materially better in this respect; and it therefore proposes another plan—that, namely, of forming "gathering grounds" at Farnham, in Surrey; bringing the surface-waters and streams, that is, to a confluence, collecting the yield in an immense reservoir, and thence supplying the whole metropolis by means of aqueducts and earthen pipes.

Many interesting topics remain unnoticed—such as the necessity of placing drainage and the water supply under one administration; the greatly-increased facilities for the extinction of fire, consequent on the copious and constant presence of what is called, popularly and practically, its "an-

tagonistic element; the comparative advantage of legislative and commercial action in the matter;—but for the present we must restrict ourselves to this merely descriptive article. Future opportunities will occur of discussing these points, and particularly the primary question—whether the source proposed be sufficient for the supply required; whether in seasons of drought the “gathering grounds” would not dry up, and we be abandoned to heat and dust when fountains should be playing in every street. There is little fear, however, that the proposal will be carried out with undue precipitancy, considering the interests that will have to be consulted and conciliated;—we rather fear that, between the opposition of vested rights and the greediness of centralizing tendencies, we may too long be tantalized with the sight of “water everywhere” but where we want it in purity and plenty.

PARLIAMENTARY ACOUSTICS.—“AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.”

OUR age and country are commonly characterized as utilitarian. It is a slender-witness the Parliamentary Palace of Westminster. That is a standing and a staring refutation of the calumny. It is a national sacrifice to the national love of the artistic. It was to cost three-quarters of a million—and no one was Goth enough to grumble; it has cost, or is about to cost, two millions and a-half, and yet nobody grudges—for is it not a triumph of art? so perfectly artistic, that there is not a particle of utility about it. The architect's allowance was unlimited, and his instructions plain, even to simplicity—just to combine all conceivable and contradictory suggestions. He has filled-up his *carte blanche*, and he has at least aimed at fulfilling his instructions. He has constructed an edifice, magnificent without, and frivolous within. He has drawn out a front of undeniable splendour, shot up from the roof a forest of pinnacles, and is carrying above the whole a tower that has, at least, the merit of ambition; while he has suffered the interior to be lined with an efflorescence of form and colour, caricaturing, at once, the gorgeousness of oriental, and the significance of mediæval art. Still the spoiled beauty was incomplete—the sublime had not quite touched the ludicrous, between which and perfection it always trembles—art had not capped with absurdity its triumphs over utility, till it was found that the chamber designed for the House of Commons would only hold half the members, and of those only half could at any time hear. So it literally is. Suppose half the ordinary number in attendance, seated on their appropriate benches; others crowding into the gallery generously set apart for visitors—some invading the too, too narrow space allotted to our stenographic brethren of the press—and a third party of stragglers climbing to the rook's-nest gallantly constructed for the ladies. Suppose, next, Disraeli on his legs, a few seats below Peel, whose smarts he sees reason to re-open. Disraeli's backers cheer him from sight; while Peel sits unmoved, because unhearing, and the launched darts fall only on the laughing ranks of the Treasury benches. That's the game at cross purposes that has been going forward every time the Commons have had an “experimental sitting.” Perhaps they may succeed in establishing a semi-spheroidal principle of acoustics—at all events, they must act, by turns, on the bit of Latin that should be written on the opposite walls of this “Doubting Castle” chamber, “*Audi alteram partem.*”

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!!!—We beg to remind electors in boroughs that they will not be entitled to be put on the register for the ensuing year, unless they shall have paid, on or before the 20th July, all poor-rates and assessed taxes which were due from them previously to the 5th January last. Persons who have removed from one set of premises to another since the 31st July, 1849, should ascertain immediately that their names are on all the overseers' lists made since that date, in respect of such premises. In cases of omission, a claim to be rated should be made in writing, and served upon the overseers previously to the 31st July, or the persons whose names have been so omitted will not be entitled to be registered. Persons who have recently removed from one township to another ought to pay particular attention to this. All claims to be placed on the County Register must be made between the 20th June and 20th July.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS.—The depositors in the savings-banks of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1847, were 1,095,654, and the deposits £30,207,180; in 1848, these numbers fell off to 1,056,881, and £28,114,136; but in 1849, they rose again to 1,087,354, and £28,537,100. The total number of annuities granted through the medium of savings-banks in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 26th of March, 1834, to the 5th of January, 1850, inclusive, was 5,675. The amount of immediate annuities granted was £108,837, for which the annuitants paid £1,149,056. Of deferred annuities there were 108 granted, for which £17,332 was paid; and of deferred annuities by annual payments, 1,273, on account of which £69,934 have been paid.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Malt Duty, for repeal of, 10.
Marriages Bill, in favour of, 231.
Metropolitan Interments Bill, in favour of, 8.
Post-office, for abolition of Sunday labour in, 30.
Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of, 1.
International Arbitration, in favour of, 2.
Burgess Lists Bill, against, 7.
Copyhold Emfranchisement Bill, in favour of, 5.
Friendly Societies Bill, in favour of, 2.
Poor-law (Ireland), for amendment of, 1.
Parliament of Death, for abolition of, 4.
Savings Banks Bill, for amendment of, 23.
Beer Shops, for diminishing, 3.
Court of Chancery Bill, in favour of, 1.
Factories Bill, for amendment of, 3.
Highways Bill, against, 1.
Oaths of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 27.
Agricultural Distress, for relief of, 2.
Church-rates, for abolition of, 4.
County Courts Extension Bill, in favour of, 4.
Poor Rates (Cities and Towns) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Public Expenditure, for reduction of, 1.
Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, against, 2.
Education (Ireland), for alteration of present system, 1.
School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, 3.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Population (Ireland) Bill.
Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill.
Sunday Trading Prevention Bill.
Railway Audit Bill.
Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2) Bill.
Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Court of Chancery Bill.
Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill.
Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.
Landlord and Tenant Bill.
County Court Extension Bill.
Public Libraries and Museums Bill.
Marriages Bill.
General Board of Health Bill.
Court of Chancery Bill.
Factories Bill.
Metropolitan Interments Bill.
Borough Courts of Record (Ireland) Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill.
Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society Bill.
Great Central Gas Consumers' Company (No. 2) Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Monday, July 8. Lord John Russell.—To make a statement regarding the Court of Chancery.

Sir Benjamin Hall.—On third reading of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, to move the following insertion in section 30:—

“And the surplus, if any, from time to time, of the monies paid to the said account, after satisfying all the purposes aforesaid, may, with the approbation of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and of the Bishop of the diocese, be applied by the said Board in augmentation of the incomes of the incumbents or ministers of any new parishes, district parishes, or district chapels formed within the several parishes from which such surplus may have arisen, and as near as may be according to the proportions in which such several parishes may have contributed to such surplus: Provided always, that no income shall be augmented under this provision so as to exceed £300 a year.”

Mr. Lushington.—On third reading of the Metropolitan Interments Bill, to move the following proviso:—

“Provided always, and he is to be understood, That, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, no person being one of the people called Quakers shall be liable or eligible to be called upon to act as an Overseer of the Poor, or otherwise, in the assessing, collecting, or levying of any Rate for or towards the purposes of this Act.”

Mr. Walpole.—On Question, That the Marriages Bill be read the third time, to move, That it be read the third time upon that day three months.

On going into Committee of Supply. Mr. Horsman.—To call the attention of the House to the state of the Church in the diocese of Llandaff.

Tuesday, July 9. Mr. Locke King.—Bill to make the Franchise in Counties in England and Wales the same as that in Boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of ten pounds.

Lord Ashley.—Bill to enable Local Boards of Health and Parishes to erect and adapt lodging-houses for the working classes.

DEBATES.

COMMISSION FOR UNIVERSITY REFORM.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord MONTAGUE moved for copies of the papers that have been published relating to the issue of a Commission of inquiry into the Universities, for the purpose of bringing the subject formally before the House of Lords.

As to the propriety of a Commission, he did not express a decided opinion; but he considered the manner in which it had been determined on, without consulting with, and even without the knowledge of, the heads of the Universities, exhibited a hostile feeling, that was calculated to be prejudicial to the cause of University reform. The Commission had, he thought, been undertaken without any adequate appreciation of the reforms now in progress; and, through not having the co-operation of those engaged in them, a difficulty might interpose in the way of a satisfactory adjustment, instead of aiding those able and intelligent men who, though a minority in the University, had succeeded in effecting so much benefit. The Commission might indeed have the advantage of removing the absurd notions entertained respecting the wealth of the Universities; but the evidence, not being compulsory, would be only one-sided. One of the erroneous opinions respecting the Universities is,

that they are much indebted to the Crown and the public; whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer receives from £3,000 to £4,000 a-year from the fees on degrees in the University of Cambridge alone, and the Crown confers only about £800 per annum as salaries to different professors.

The Earl of CARLISLE protested against the opinion that the issuing of the Commission was a measure hostile to the Universities; and hoped that it would prove useful in directing public attention to the reforms already effected by the Universities themselves, as well as in affording encouragement and co-operation in forwarding the reforms in progress. The illustrious positions held by the two heads of the Universities precluded the idea that any slight could have been intended to them. In the Government of Sir Robert Peel, a commission was issued to inquire into the condition of Ecclesiastical Chapters and other similar bodies; and the names of the persons composing that Commission afforded in themselves a proof and guarantee that no disrespect was intended to those who were subjects of the inquiry. So with respect to the present Commission, he would take on himself to state, that Government would take care the persons appointed should be men who, by past acquirements, general character, and accomplishments, are actuated by the greatest attachment and respect to the Universities, and who would be fitted by their more extended relations to the world without to co-operate beneficially with the wisest and most learned men within their walls.

Earl POWIS thought the allusion to the Ecclesiastical Commission as a precedent was calculated to strike terror and excite hostility. The results of that Commission were such as to make the Universities very careful how they gave evidence before a body established on that precedent.

Lord BROUGHAM considered the Commission a great mistake. It had evidently been resolved on to satisfy persons who are prejudiced against the Universities. He expressed astonishment at the letter of Prince Albert on the subject.

The circumstances in which the illustrious Prince now stood, showed clearly the false position in which he had been placed by the mistaken zeal of his friends, and that the head of a University ought not to be connected with the Crown. The Prince had fallen into the mistake, natural to those who had lived in foreign countries, of supposing the Legislature and the Sovereign were one and the same; but the royal commission would speak the sense of the Crown, and in no way that of Parliament.

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his satisfaction at Lord Carlisle's explanation respecting the choice of Commissioners. The papers moved for were granted.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

In moving the second reading of the Court of Chancery Bill, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. TURNER stated, that the object of the bill is to diminish the expense and delays of proceedings in a Court which has under its control, at one time or another, one-half of the personal property of the kingdom, and a very large portion of the real property.

The bill proposed, that where parties are desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court on the construction of a will or deed or an act of Parliament, they should be enabled to state a simple question to be adjudicated upon by the Court. The Court would then declare its opinion on the point submitted to it; and the executor, administrator, or trustee, on being told by the Court what the law is, may act upon that view, without the expense of a suit. At present, if any question arises upon a share to a residuary estate, the practice of the Court requires you to find out all the persons who claim a share under the will, although they have no interest in the particular share in question. The result is, that the Court refers the matter to the Master to take an account, and call in all the creditors, in order to ascertain that they are all paid, so that the Court may be enabled to do complete justice; and then the money is paid over to the residuary legatee. Now the bill proposes, that instead of having these preliminary inquiries, the parties should agree in stating the clause in the will in the form of a special case, which should be taken into the Record and Writ Clerks' Office and filed, and upon the question thus raised the Court would have to determine.

Another branch of the bill, to which he called special attention, was this. A man dies and leaves considerable property, appointing an executor by his will. The executor pays the debts of his testator, and then proceeds to pay over what remains in his hands to the legatees under the will. That payment, however, is no protection to him. Years afterwards—in one instance a case occurred after the expiration of twenty years, and there was a case within his own knowledge in which such a course was taken forty years afterwards—a suit might be instituted by a party charging the deceased with having been guilty of a breach of trust, and claiming to have the amount due from him ascertained and paid by the executor; although, in the honest discharge of his duty, the executor had already paid away all the sums which had come into his hands. In order to provide a remedy for this grievance, under the present state of the law, an executor must procure some person to file a bill who is interested in the estate of the testator; upon which a decree will be made, referring to the master to take an account of the testator's property, and to call the creditors in; and when that is done, a decree will be made ordering the legacies to be paid; which decree will be a protection to the executor. He proposed, that instead of referring it to the master, there should be simply an order of the court to take an account of the debts and liabilities of the testator; and upon a report that there are none outstanding, all payments made afterwards by the executor should be sanctioned.

Mr. Turner had reason to believe that none of the Judges of the Court of Chancery dissent from the bill; and he had received the most unqualified approbation of it from Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.

Sir JOHN ROMILLY entirely concurred in the ob-

jects sought by the bill; and he rejoiced to find that it has been received with so much satisfaction by many eminent members of the profession in both Houses of Parliament. He might be permitted to observe, where so many complaints are made that legal reforms have been postponed so long, that if any of those eminent individuals to whom allusion has been made had endeavoured, in former times, to induce Parliament to sanction such measures as are now before it, as well as others which have already been carried, it would have been simply a useless labour; but latterly, public attention has been so pointedly called to the abuses in the Court of Chancery, that the House and the country loudly call for reform in it, and urgent demands are made that they should proceed more rapidly than they have hitherto done in that direction.

After a few remarks from Mr. PAGE WOOD and Mr. ANSTY, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION.

In the committee on this bill, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, clauses to the following effect were added:—That the deputy judge shall not practise in districts where he acts as deputy; that the defendant may agree with the plaintiff about the debt, and enter a written agreement of the amount of the debt, on which the judge may adjudicate in the same manner as if he had tried the case in open court; that the clerk of each County Court may select a jury when required, from a list of persons assessed for the poor at a rental of £20; that the Treasury may have the power of ordering that judges, clerks, and other officers, be paid by salaries instead of fees; also, a clause to the effect, that if a plaintiff or his attorney do not appear on the day of hearing, costs may be awarded to the defendant for his trouble.

A discussion arose on a clause proposed by Mr. CROWDER, to give the right of appeal in all cases where the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed £20. The clause was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the ground that, as the object of the County Courts is summarily, cheaply, and satisfactorily to decide questions which come within their jurisdiction, the clause would do much to destroy their efficiency. The same view was taken by Mr. FITZROY, Sir G. GREY, Mr. AGLIONBY, Sir J. GRAHAM, and Mr. J. EVANS. The right of appeal was supported by Mr. COCKBURN, Sir R. INGLIS, and Mr. WORTLEY. But, on a division, the clause was rejected by 108 to 25. The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

A fruitless attempt was made by Mr. EWART, on Thursday, to pass this bill through committee. Colonel SIBTHORP said he would much rather support a bill to encourage the amusement of peg-top, foot-ball, and cricket; and moved its postponement for six months. Mr. WYLD ascribed the opposition of the agricultural interest to its probable diminution of the consumption of malt. After much desultory talk, Colonel Sibthorp's motion was defeated by 87 to 21; and the question for reporting progress, without having made any advance in committee, was carried by 68 to 40.

MARRIAGES OF AFFINITY BILL.

This bill had another struggle in the Commons, on Thursday, in committee. Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER moved a clause, to the effect that no member of any church, contracting such marriage, shall be exempted from spiritual or ecclesiastical censure or punishment; and that no sentence for restoration of conjugal rights shall be pronounced between parties to such marriage. After a short debate, the clause was negatived, by 145 to 103. Colonel CHATTERTON then moved that the act shall not extend to Ireland. This amendment was supported by Mr. FOX MAULE, who said the bill was repugnant to the Roman Catholics almost universally; by Mr. NAZIER, who affirmed that the Protestants of Ireland are as unanimous against the measure as the Roman Catholics; by Mr. SADLER, Mr. MONSELL, Mr. M'GREGOR, and Lord STANLEY. The clause was resisted by Mr. STUART WORTLEY, the O'GORMAN MAHON, Mr. ANSTY, and Colonel RAWDON; and was rejected by 132 to 114. The bill then went through committee.

On Friday, the bill was reported, and the third reading fixed for July 10th.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the remaining clauses of the Australian Colonies Government Bill were agreed to, after some debate, and an almost balancing division on the clause which empowers the Queen in Council to establish a General Assembly of the Australian Colonies, on petition by two or more of them.

Lord STANLEY recapitulated the objections against this rash and perilous innovation—the impossibility of defining the extent of its supremacy over the Colonial Legislatures; the evil of placing the liberties of the minor colonies first at the feet of this new legislative authority, and next absolutely at the disposal of the Minister of the day; and also the defective machinery established by the clauses. He moved the omission of clause 30, and all the subsequent clauses depending on it.

Earl GREY defended the general principle of a common Colonial Legislature for legislation on common colonial subjects—such as legal appeals, postage, steam navigation. He stated, that formerly there existed a general legislature for the Leeward Islands; and its re-establishment is highly desirable, but has been prevented by circumstances. However, in consequence of objections lately urged,

he had prepared an amendment, enabling the legislatures included in the arrangement to be included "only for certain purposes."

Lord WHARNCLIFFE admitted that this concession would make a material difference. Lord KINNAIRD and Lord LYTTELTON supported Lord Stanley.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 23 to 22—majority for Ministers, 1.

A clause embodying the alteration mentioned by Lord Grey was then introduced—discussion on it postponed till the report; and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

FACTORY BILL.

On the report of the Committee upon the Factories Bill, as amended, being brought up, in the House of Commons, on Friday,

Lord ASHLEY moved the amendment which he had ineffectually proposed in the committee, to bring "children" specifically within the protection of the bill. Sir G. GREY re-stated his objections to the alteration. The avowed object of this bill was not applicable to children, who would be protected by the law as it stood, under which their labour could not be excessive, the utmost limit being six hours and a half. The debate which ensued took the same course as in the committee, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Fox, and other members, supporting the amendment, which was strongly opposed by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. ELLIOT, and Mr. HUME, who insisted that its practical effect would be to further limit adult labour, and restrict the motive power of machinery. The House having divided, the numbers were—for the amendment, 169; against it, 160; leaving a majority against the amendment of only a single vote.

Lord J. MANNERS then moved to amend the first clause by substituting "half-past 5" for "6," and "half-past 3" for "2," the effect of which alterations was to make this strictly a ten hours bill, which, he contended, it was the clear intention of the Legislature that the act of 1847 should be. He ridiculed the notion that a paltry half-hour secured to the master manufacturers by this bill was indispensable to enable them to compete with foreigners; on the contrary, the great body of master manufacturers in Lancashire knew that their interests had not been sacrificed by the boon conferred upon their working people, to whom, however, as concerned their education and their domestic happiness, the additional half-hour's labour was a serious evil; it amounted to one-fourth part of the time set apart for the religious, moral, and mental education of the rising population of the factories.

Sir G. GREY looked for no satisfactory results from any bill which could not secure the co-operation of both the manufacturers and the operatives in carrying it out. Such a union of action, he believed, upon the best authority, would be enjoyed by the bill as now offered to the House. He vehemently repudiated the charge that the Government had designed to nullify the practical operation of the statute of 1847, or acted under the promptings of a conclave of millowners.

Mr. BANKES, Mr. STANFORD, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. MUNTZ, briefly supported the amendment, which would place the operatives in the position in which it was the intention of the act of 1847 to place them.

Mr. HEALD, after a most conscientious examination of all the bearings of this question, as a man of honour, was constrained to the conclusion that he was bound to vote for the amendment, and believed there would be an ultimate gain in maintaining the high standard of honour of the British Parliament.

Mr. HEYWOOD said a few words in opposition to the amendment, which was supported by

Mr. W. J. Fox, who considered that the engagements of Parliament should not be revised until ample reason was shown. A promise was binding on the party promising in the sense in which it was understood by the promisee, and the operatives understood that they were to have a ten hours bill.

After a few words from Mr. W. PATTEN in opposition to, and from Alderman SIDNEY, Mr. ANSTY, and Mr. B. COCHRANE, in support of the amendment, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD spoke on the same side, and said, he expressed the unanimous feeling of the working classes of Rochdale, and of 44 proprietors of mills in its neighbourhood.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the grounds of his support of the bill of 1847, which he believed to be founded upon sound principles, and he had no wish to repeal it. It was Lord Ashley who proposed to alter that act, on behalf of the operatives. If, then, he was called upon to pronounce an opinion upon that act, he must see what it did and what it did not do. There was no provision in the acts of 1847 or 1844 as to the limitation of employment between the hours of 6 and 6; this bill, therefore, proposed an enactment entirely new. If it was intended to place fresh restrictions upon the employers of these young persons, on the other hand, their labour should be somewhat lengthened. The question was, whether the arrangement in the bill was not, on the whole, very beneficial to the operatives and their families. There was only one case in which he could conceive that the plan of the Government could be unacceptable, namely, if the whole body of the operatives should say, "We wish the law to remain as it is, and we will require you to abide by the act of 1847." But, as far as he was informed, there was no such general feeling among the operatives. The proposition of the Government did amend the law, but it amended it so as to meet the mutual interest of the two parties; whereas, Lord John Manners would amend the law on one side only, and impose fresh restrictions upon the employers, which would be a disadvantage to the operatives themselves.

Mr. DISRAELI supported the amendment. The working classes, when they obtained the act of 1847, believed they had secured a limit of labour to ten hours a day, and they asked the House to stand by the act of 1847. The economical part of the question—whether it was wise to regulate labour—had been discussed, and could not be re-opened; this was a moral, not an economical question; the House was about to decide whether millions of free men could be governed except by justice, benevolence, and truth, and whether they were prepared to maintain their faith with the working people of this country.

The House having divided, the amendment was rejected by 181 against 142.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The House having gone into committee on the above bill, Mr. BERNAL in the chair, clauses 54 to 63, inclusive, were agreed to.

Mr. L. HODGKINS, in lieu of clause 64, moved a clause to the effect, that the Board should be rated to all county, parochial, or other local rates, in respect of the burying-grounds, as provided by them for the purposes of the act. Sir G. GREY had no objection to the insertion of those provisions, as he found they were inserted in most cemetery acts. Agreed to.

The remaining clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

Mr. LACY moved additional clauses to authorize the Board of Health to contract with railway companies for the conveyance of bodies and mourners, &c., to cemeteries.

Lord D. STUART wished Government would give them some information of what they intended to do respecting the transit of corpses. Not one word had yet been said as to the mode of removing bodies to the cemeteries, which was the most important feature in the new bill and the difficulty to be remedied. If they allowed corpses to be carried by water, they might propagate disease and contagion; for it had been observed that the cholera and infectious diseases follow the courses of rivers. He hoped Government would state the general mode to be followed of removing bodies from the metropolis.

Sir G. GREY had no doubt that the clause proposed would facilitate the cheap carriage of bodies to the cemeteries, and felt no objection to it and the similar clause moved by the hon. member. As to the request of the noble lord, he thought it was clear the carriage of corpses from the place of death to the cemeteries would be included in the contracts made with the undertakers for the conduct of funerals, and though no particular mode of carriage had been prescribed, care would be taken to adopt that which was most economical and least dangerous to health.

Mr. D'EVINCOURT asked if the first cemetery had yet been determined on? Did Government mean to have one cemetery at first or to open several?

Sir G. GREY observed, it would be clearly impossible to have one cemetery for the whole of the metropolis. As yet there had been no selection of cemeteries. It was an open question to be decided by the Board when constituted, but it was understood that the existing cemeteries would be made available for the purposes of the act as far as possible.

Mr. L. HODGKINS moved the adoption of a clause to the effect that the Board might pay compensation to owners and occupiers of lands near to and adjoining land taken for cemeteries. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the clause as, if it were adopted, owners at a distance from the lands taken might consider themselves aggrieved and demand compensation. The clause was, after some discussion, rejected by 180 to 19.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the following clause:—

And be it enacted, that the salary of the additional member of such board, to be appointed and fixed as aforesaid, shall not exceed the annual sum of £1,500, and shall be defrayed out of the fees and sums received by the said Board under this act.

Major BERRSFORD moved as an amendment that the salary do not exceed £1,200. Sir B. HALL regretted the hon. member did not object to the clause altogether. Colonel SIBTHORP thought that the salary ought not to exceed £1,000. Sir G. GREY said it would be most unreasonable to expect that the bill could be carried into operation with only one paid member on the Board. It was anything but an advantage to the Government to have to name persons to these offices, and it was with no wish to extend their patronage that they proposed this clause. Alderman SIDNEY, notwithstanding, insinuated that the Government had such an object in view, and moved an amendment limiting the salary to £1,000. Lord ASHLEY most distinctly denied that the Government had any such object in view [hear, hear]. The original proposition made by the Board was, that there should be an independent commission of more than one paid member. The Government rejected that proposition, and he thought them most unjustly accused by those who would have it that the one paid member was proposed with a view to patronage, and not the efficiency of the measure. Lord J. RUSSELL said that very important duties would have to be performed by the person filling the proposed office. Who that person would be he had not the slightest idea. But if it was supposed that the duties would be efficiently performed at a salary of £1,200, he would, of course, prefer that to a higher salary. Lord D. STUART asked the noble lord if he assented to the amendment. Lord J. RUSSELL nodded assent.

After a short discussion, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY withdrew his motion; and the clause, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the bill.

Sir B. HALL then moved the following clause:—

That no compensation be awarded to incumbents, clerks, or sextons, for the loss of any fees on the burial of any persons who may have been brought from other parishes.

He thought that clergymen had only the right to demand fees on the interment of persons who had died within their own parish. If his plan were not adopted, they would have clergymen receiving double fees, inasmuch as fees would be paid to the clergy in the parishes where the dead bodies came from, and also to those in the parish where they would be interred. The hon. baronet took occasion to allude to the present indecent practice that existed of clergymen reading the funeral service over a number of bodies at the same time, thus making the same funeral service answer for many. He hoped that such a practice would be guarded against under this act.

Lord ASHLEY said, that lately there had been investigations made as to the mode in which graveyards were conducted, and a report was drawn up which he understood would be laid on the table of the House on Monday night. The great part of what the hon. member for Marylebone complained of was done under the act of parliament. Now, in St. Giles's a burial-ground was taken, many years ago, and fees were received on the burial of bodies which came from a distance, and he thought that it would be unjust that the income which was thus received should be done away with without some compensation being afforded. Mr. Tyler was the gentleman who was appointed to act as clergyman, and it was discovered that he had already made a reduction in the fees. The fee now paid on the body of each pauper was 9s. 6d., which was divided between the clergyman, the churchwarden, and the sexton. He was of opinion that these fees, which were sanctioned by custom and by act of parliament, should not be done away with without compensation. There was no doubt that at present a system of burying dead bodies prevailed which was disgusting and revolting, but he had every reason to hope that soon a mode would be adopted of making the burial of paupers both solemn and respectable.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER was of opinion that the hon. baronet the member for Marylebone misunderstood the duty of incumbents, because the burial and baptism services of the Church of England might be performed either in the singular or plural number, according to the number of those who were to be either buried or baptized.

Sir B. HALL said, the whole of the fees were paid, although the burial service was performed over several corpses at one and the same time.

Mr. GOULBURN complained of the facility with which charges were made by the hon. baronet against incumbents, and said that these gentlemen merely presided at public vestries, and had nothing more to do than to put the resolutions which were proposed and seconded by others.

Captain BOLDEW had a question to ask. A few days ago, at a certain church in the metropolis, twenty or thirty couples were married at one and the same moment; and he wished to know when the marriage fees in such cases would be abolished? [cries of "Question."]

The gallery was about to be cleared for a division, but none took place, the clause having been withdrawn. The report was brought up on Monday, and the third reading fixed for Thursday (to-morrow).

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

On Monday night, the discussion on Lord Stanley's motion on the Greek question drew together an unusually large attendance of peers. The steps of the throne, the space behind the bar, the galleries for strangers and for the members of the other House, were all crowded, and there were also many peeresses present in the portion of the House assigned to them. Seldom on any similar occasion has the Upper Chamber presented a more animated and striking appearance.

Lord STANLEY said, it was far from his wish to drag the House through the papers lying on its table, but he could inform them that he had risen with regret and pain at the prodigality of folly, the lavish expenditure of misplaced ingenuity which they disclosed. The course which her Majesty's Government had pursued was calculated to endanger the peaceful relations of this country with the other great powers. He hoped and trusted no such result would follow, but he would ask, whether the conduct of the Government had not been characterised by unnecessary rashness, and whether the claims which had been compulsorily urged upon the Greek Government had not been to a large extent unjust? He reminded the House that Greece was a kingdom of not more than fourteen years' standing, and that its independence was guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. For many years past the representatives of these three great powers appeared to have been intent, not on strengthening the authority of the Greek monarchy, but on intriguing to strengthen their own influence in the government of that country. Of late French influence had been in the ascendant, and in consequence it was believed by but representative at Athens that the Government was acting in compliance with French interest and in hostility to that of this country. The greater portion of the claims put forward, and of which their lordships had heard so much, were on behalf of some persons who could never be considered entitled to an interference such as that undertaken on their behalf. In the case of Stelio Summeli redress was demanded for having tortured a British subject, though it afterwards turned out on a legal inquiry that he had never been inflicted. The noble lord then passed in review the case of the Fantome and that of the Ionian Government, and declared

that it was difficult to argue such claims for compensation as those against Greece in a satisfactory manner, wearing, as they did, more the appearance of a tradesman's bill than a national grievance. He must, however, express his indignation that out of such insignificant questions should arise the risk of an European war. The modest demand made by Mr. Finlay for a piece of land which cost him 300 drachmas, was 40,000 drachmas, or £1,600; yet, while the British Government were laying papers with reference to this demand on the table of their lordship's house, it was aware that Mr. Finlay's claim had been settled by arbitration with his consent. The noble lord described such conduct as a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and as tampering with their lordship's confidence. With regard to the claims of M. Pacifico, he ridiculed, amidst the laughter of the House, the accuracy with which the furniture of M. Pacifico's house had been specified. He pointed out the extraordinary absurdity of the British Government insisting on the payment of £21,000 for alleged claims against Portugal, which the Government of that country had declared not to be worth one farthing, and remarked, in indignant terms, that the British Government had pressed for the payment of all its demands on Greece in full, and had sent its fleet to enforce that payment within 24 hours. He then described the course which the questions thus raised between this country and Greece had followed, and how the extent of M. Pacifico's claims had interfered with a settlement. He bore testimony to the noble and dignified conduct of the Greek Government, who were unable to resist, and whose sufferings had excited the sympathy of Europe. Mr. Wyse and Admiral Parker had only acted according to their instructions, and he was sure that the latter would rather have been engaged in the most deadly contest of an honourable warfare than in such transactions. The noble lord in eloquent terms contrasted the tone of the Emperor of Russia's letter on the Greek question to his representative in this country, with that which Lord Palmerston had thought fit to adopt to the defenceless Government of Greece. He reminded the House that France, though she desired to pursue a most friendly course of conduct towards England, had been alienated by the treatment which she had received. The question of the island of Sapienza was one on which the British Government had no right to act independently of the other protecting powers; and now that Russia had protested on the subject, he supposed the claim which had been made would be withdrawn. The order to take forcible possession of the island, however, had not been rescinded, and had only not been executed because Admiral Parker and Mr. Wyse had had more discretion than Lord Palmerston. He thought that he had made out the points stated in his motion; and if they had been guilty of injustice—if they had made extravagant demands—if they had oppressed the weak and disquieted the strong—it became that House to show that the Government of England was not England. In a strain of the highest eloquence, he called on the House to vindicate the authority of a great nation prostituted by an attempt to enforce unjust demands upon a weak and defenceless state.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply, acknowledged that the Government was responsible for the transactions which the noble lord had brought under review, but in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had been subjected to no attacks upon the matter in question, and he hoped to satisfy their lordships that the speech which Lord Stanley had made was indebted much more to the eloquence of the speaker than to its intrinsic merits. He disputed entirely the soundness of the resolution before the House in point of international law. He pointed out that injuries to the persons and properties of British subjects abroad had always been held to justify a peremptory demand for redress, and that without reference to whether the Government of the country where the injuries were sustained was an absolute monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, or a republic. Greece, as the House had been told, was an independent government, and if she were so she must accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of that position. He quoted a number of instances where foreign nations, whose subjects had been treated with indignity, had enforced redress in an equally decisive manner as in the case before the House; and he closed his list by mentioning that at the present moment American ships of war were on their way to Lisbon to support peremptory demands for redress made by the Government of the United States on that of Portugal. Coming to the main point of the noble lord's speech, he expressed his regret that Lord Stanley had condescended to attack M. Pacifico's character. The noble lord had referred to Mr. Finlay's case, but through the influence of the Greek Government the arbitrators had never been allowed to meet, and the writers on international law declared that a delay was as bad as a denial of justice. Again, in the case of the robbers choosing a Greek Custom-house in order to carry on a system for plundering Ionian subjects, he reminded the House that Sir Edmund Lyons's letter to the Greek Government on that subject had never been answered. M. Pacifico's claims had been made to the Greek Government in general terms, to prevent inconvenience if that Government raised no unreasonable objection. Subsequently to the dishonest acts which the noble lord had alluded to, M. Pacifico had been a consul under the Greek Government, and he had too much respect for that Government to believe that it would employ in such an office a man of improper character. The claims which had been made upon Greece had received the sanction of the Cabinet, and the House would not therefore, he hoped, consider them

so exaggerated and unjust as the noble lord had described them. As to the feeling of Russia on the subject, he attributed it to an impression that the claims against Greece had been too suddenly enforced, and with too short notice. He justified the employment of so large a force under Admiral Parker. He emphatically denied that the amity between Russia and this country had been disturbed, and declared that the community of feeling, especially with reference to all questions connected with the North of Europe, never stood higher than at the present moment. With reference to the passing cloud which obscured for a moment the relations of friendship between this country and France, he trusted it would soon pass away. He expressed his regret that the convention concluded with M. Drouyn de Lhuys had not reached Athens in time to prevent the renewal of reprisals. Complications had unfortunately arisen, and had been going on for some weeks, which were now approaching a satisfactory conclusion. He hoped to be able to announce that conclusion within a few days, even a few hours, and called on the House, in conclusion, not to embarrass the position of the Government with Foreign Powers, but to reject the motion.

Lord ABERDEEN made a general attack on the Foreign policy of the Whig Government. When he looked at our relations with Europe generally, he found them in an unprecedented condition. There was a time when this country was respected and loved by all the great continental nations; but how was it now? He could not congratulate the noble Marquis on the novel friendship which he found existing with Russia. Austria had been deeply injured by the influence which had been exercised by us in Piedmont. We might have prevented the Piedmontese war, and we might also have pursued a policy which would have rendered the occupation of Hungary by the troops unnecessary. The nations of the continent fortunately separated the conduct of her Majesty's Government from the feelings of the English people, and he was sure that there was not one member of that House who had listened to Lord Stanley's speech who could lay his hand on his heart and say that every word of it was not strictly and literally true.

Lord CARDIGAN should give his hearty support to Lord Stanley's motion.

Lord WARD defended the conduct of the Government and of the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department, and complained that the question before the House had been greatly prejudged and misrepresented.

Lord BEAUMONT criticised the preliminary proposition in Lord Stanley's motion—a proposition which the noble lord himself had found it necessary to qualify in the course of his speech. He contended that Greece being an independent nation, there was no necessity for consulting any other power in a quarrel with her, however politic it might be to do so. Both to Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico there had been a complete denial of justice; and after a review of all the questions in dispute between the two Governments, he declared that there was no course left for this country to pursue except to employ force. He characterised the motion as an un-English and hostile motion, and he hoped the House would reject it.

Viscount CANNING admitted that the conduct of the Greek Government had been evasive and equivocal; but it did not follow, that because the Greek Government had done wrong, the Government of this country had done right. He criticised and condemned the conduct of our Government in the affair.

Lord BODISWORTH, like the preceding speakers, reviewed each of the claims put forward against the Greek Government, contending that, in the aggregate at least, the refusal of them justified measures of reprisal.

Lord BROUGHAM denied that the Government had international law upon its side in this matter; and it was frightful, he said, to think to what an extent war might rage all over the world if such doctrines as he had heard rashly put forth in the House that evening were to become established. He hoped their lordships would do justice to themselves in the public opinion of Europe by shaking themselves free from the recent proceedings in Greece. He confidently expected they would do so, and in saying this he bore testimony to the great ability and the peaceful sentiments of Lord Palmerston.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

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ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill, in the House of Commons, on Monday,

Mr. ANSTAY opposed the motion. He had no objection to those clauses of the bill which enabled her Majesty to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant, but he was not prepared to carry the principle of centralization further; he objected to a fourth Secretary of State, and could not vote for the second reading of the bill if the Government were determined to abide by the machinery contained in its concluding clauses. Sir R. PAUL said, the main



question was whether the arrangement proposed would conduce to the good government of Ireland; to that result all partial and local considerations should be subordinate. He wished he could see as others did its unequivocal advantages. On the whole, however, he was content that the experiment should be made, but with hesitation and doubt. He admitted the increased facilities of communication, and that if the experiment was to be made, there could be no better time to make it. With regard, however, to the power given by the bill to appoint a fourth Secretary of State, he trusted the Government would well consider whether such an appointment was expedient, there being but one Secretary of State for England, Scotland, and Wales. He preferred a single Secretary of State for the United Kingdom to a separate Secretary for Ireland, which would afford less chance of unity of system than with a Lord-Lieutenant acting under the direct authority of the Secretary of State. He advised Sir G. Grey to take upon himself the Irish Secretaryship, in order that one might direct the domestic affairs of both countries. In conclusion, he confessed he did not see the change proposed by this bill with complete freedom from anxiety, and he asked, as a compensation for the risk he was willing to incur, that as much unity and uniformity as possible should be imported into the machinery of administration.

Mr. E. B. ROOPE, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. MOORE, spoke against the bill; Mr. SADLER supported it.

Sir GEORGE GREY concurred with Sir R. Peel that there should be unity of action in all parts of the empire, one mind pervading every department of the Government. But the real question was, whether, looking at the number and importance of the measures relating to Ireland daily brought before Parliament, and considering the pressure of business in every branch of the Government, such an immense additional mass of labour could be undertaken by the Home Secretary. At the same time he thought it would be extremely desirable, and might be practicable after a time, that an arrangement should be made by which the duties of these offices might be amalgamated, and discharged by one man.

The debate was carried on at some length, but presented no marked features of interest, and our space is already too fully occupied to allow of our giving a summary of the speeches delivered. Mr. McCULLAGH, Mr. SHIEL, and Colonel THOMPSON, supported the bill; Mr. DISRAELI, Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. RAYNOLDS, and Mr. BUTLER, spoke against it.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 295 against 70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARING, ETC., IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—During the discussion on the County Courts Bill and the Marriage Bill, which took place in the new House of Commons on Thursday, numerous complaints were made that members could not hear those who were speaking immediately before them; and on one occasion the Attorney-General turned round and repeated his observations. Several members crossed to the opposite side of the House to hear the speakers on their own side; and Mr. Hume suggested the propriety of an adjournment to the old House. As the night advanced, the illumination of the House dazzled the eyes as much as the inaudible voices had perplexed the ears of the members; and Mr. Hume again came forward to complain. The glare of light, he said, had given him a headache—"the arrangements were altogether intolerable; and he protested against the House again sitting in that room." To the reporters in the gallery it was still worse; their sufferings are thus embodied by the *Times*:—"If the honourable member for Montrose suffered so much from the glare of the lights in his place on the floor of the House, he can easily imagine how distressing it must have been to the unfortunate strangers in the galleries, who were on a line with the 'illuminations.' The intensity of the glare was, to use the honourable member's phrase, 'intolerable,' and not even an eagle's power of vision, if exposed to it for a week, could survive the experiment."

LORD BROUGHAM withdrew his Court of Chancery Appeal Bill on Friday, on account of the difficulties of seeing at present what is to be done this session for the relief of the Great Seal. He made a speech of considerable length, but ill heard, and addressed to a House so impatient as to incur several reproaches for its garrulity and its resemblance to a "mob."

DELIVERY OF LETTERS ON THE SUNDAY.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord BROUGHAM having alluded to the late address of the House of Commons on the subject of the Post-office—which was carried in a thin House by a very slight majority—and to the reply to that address communicated by Lord J. Russell to the Legislature, begged leave to ask her Majesty's Ministers whether letters, though they might not be sent out of the Post-office on Sunday, might not be delivered on that day to those who applied at the Post-office for them between the hours of divine service? The Earl of MINTO: No; they are to be locked up in the box. Lord BROUGHAM: Then I hope that the people of England—and especially the merchants of Liverpool and other great towns—will learn in the next six months the consequences of this order.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE CHEVALIER BUNSEN.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, prior to the debate on Lord Stanley's motion, Lord BROUGHAM created some amusement by moving that the standing orders of the House be enforced with reference to the Chevalier Bunsen, who was then "occupying the room of two ladies" in the Peers' gallery:—

I believe that it is well known to your lordships

that no peer or commoner has any right in the gallery of the peeresses, and that any nobleman or gentleman being there infringes on the rules of the House. There is one gentleman (the Chevalier Bunsen) there now, and he has no right to be there [laughter among the peeresses]. If he does not come down I must move that he is infringing the rules of your lordships' House [a pause]. Besides, that gentleman has a place assigned to him in the House itself, and by his presence in the gallery he is excluding two peeresses [roars of laughter both in the House and among the peeresses present]. I move that the standing orders be enforced by your lordships' officers [a laugh]. Let it not be supposed that I am doing this discourteously. I have given that gentleman ample notice that if he did not come out, I would address the House upon the subject and have him turned out [continued laughter, and some confusion]. His lordship then addressed the individual in question, and said, "You must come out now."

The gentleman remained immovable; whereupon Lord Brougham stalked down the House to the bar with great haste, and addressing either the Usher of the Black Rod or one of the messengers, said, "Go and take him out." Shortly afterwards Sir A. Clifford went into the gallery, and immediately the Chevalier Bunsen rose from his seat, and, accompanied by two or three ladies, left it.

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.—In reply to Mr. FITZROY, on Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, amidst cheers, said that Government entirely agreed with the recommendations in the Report as to the removal of Smithfield Market. With respect to the means of carrying the project into effect, and whether anything would be attempted this session, he would give an answer on Friday next.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION (Jews) BILL.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes to take the second reading of this bill on July 4th.

THE EXPOSITION IN HYDE PARK.—On Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. BAILLIE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said:—

The assent of the Crown has been obtained to a site in Hyde Park for the exposition of 1851. That being the case, I am not surprised to hear that the workmen have begun to break ground for the foundation; but, as I understood, it was decided that none but trees of a very small size need be taken down, and that the large trees need not be removed.

ADDRESSES TO THE CROWN.—On the same evening Lord JOHN RUSSELL called the attention of the House to the course of proceeding with respect to addresses to the Crown. In the case of resolutions of that House an opportunity was afforded for a reconsideration of its decision; but when an address to the Crown was agreed to, the advisers of the Crown must either comply with the address, or, if not, there would be a tendency to a breach between the Crown and the House of Commons, which it was desirable, except on very grave occasions, to avoid. It seemed to him desirable, in order to place addresses to the Crown on the same footing as other proceedings of the House, that the same course should be pursued as with addresses to the Crown in answer to the Queen's Speech; namely, to refer them to a committee, who should make a report, which might be reconsidered, and an opportunity would thereby be afforded to the House to express its opinion upon the subject on another day. For this purpose it would be necessary to alter the orders of the House.

A FATAL FIRE occurred on Monday morning about three o'clock, at No. 12, Phoenix-street, St. Giles's, at that time occupied by eighteen persons. The scene that followed the discovery of the fire was painful in the extreme. Some six or seven persons at this period ran down stairs in their night-dresses and escaped, and immediately afterwards a huge sheet of flame shot from the back parlour up the staircase and cut off all means of escape for the parties above. A man named Kemble, who lived in the kitchens, at the peril of losing his own life, rushed through the fire and succeeded in pulling his wife out, where he returned three times and brought through the flames his three children. When he reached the street with the last one he was nearly suffocated with smoke. Mr. Noland, who lived on the second-floor, managed to save himself and two of his daughters, but one of his children, a girl, about fourteen years of age, was burnt to death. Having gained the middle of the stairs, the fire rushed upon them, and ignited the night clothes of one of the daughters. He however impressed upon them the necessity of fighting their way through the flames to avoid being burnt to death. One of his children, on seeing her sister enveloped in flames, rushed to the top of the house, hoping by that means to escape, but she fell amidst the fire, and when discovered one of her legs was burnt off, and the whole of her body reduced to a blackened and shrivelled mass, so that it was impossible to identify her. Mr. Noland and his two other daughters at length reached the street, but one of the latter was frightfully burned. Mrs. Harding, who lived in the upper floor, upon being aroused made an attempt to come down stairs, when a body of sparks and volumes of hot smoke compelled her to retreat. In so doing her night clothes caught fire, when she rushed to the back window, and jumped out. She fell flat upon her back and was so much injured as to be unable to move. Her son, who lived on the same floor, in making his escape was terribly burned, and was obliged to be removed to the hospital. A man named Thomas Heather, living at the corner of the street, pulled the mother and her two children over his yard wall, and thereby saved their lives. Not more than seven or eight minutes had elapsed from the first alarm being given before several engines arrived. The house with all it contained was, however, burned to the ground.

LITERATURE.

The New Downing-street. Stump Orator. Parliaments. — Latter-Day Pamphlets, Nos. IV., V., and VI. London: Chapman and Hall.

WE have been merciful to the patience of our readers, in reserving these pamphlets for a notice in which they may be combined; and we shall now confine ourselves to a brief indication of their contents.

"The New Downing-street" is a collection of different phases and phrasings of the complaints of its predecessors. "Change, radical change, is inevitable"—"more intellect" must be obtained, and that principally of the "scavenger" sort, at present. But it is rather disappointing to find that anything further, "it is far from me (Mr. Carlyle), in my remote watch-tower, to say with precision."

Many forms of polity, we are told, have been far more successful in promoting the employment of intellect than ours at this present time; and the degree in which they have done so, "marks, with very great accuracy, the degree of divine and human worth that is in them." The given illustrations of this assertion are—"the Old Catholic Church, in its merely terrestrial relations to the State"—to which we are pointed with a sneer at "the progress of the species," in its "seven-league boots," shooting a-head, "with three cheers from all the world,"—and then, Feudalism, which, though totally without ballot-boxes and suffrages, "did, nevertheless, authentically preach everywhere this grandest of Gospels, without which no other Gospel can avail us much, to all souls of men, 'Awake, ye noble souls; here is a noble career for you!'" And what was this career?—"The road to promotion opened by the Church"—refuge in a convent, education there, and "strict training to obedience, to pious reverence, self-restraint, annihilation of self—really to human nobleness, in many most essential respects." This the reader will find very intelligible—very suggestive, too. To us, also, not less sad and pitiable. Such mental and moral perversions are rare. It is well to know that Mr. Carlyle turns back to Feudalism and the convent for "human nobleness"—his listeners are less likely to fall into such untruthfulness to history and outrage to reason. We are then told that *the State has died*, and that over Europe generally—died for want of the lungs which the Church gave to Feudalism, in "the thrice-glorious arrangement" of the "institution of the priesthood."

"Vain to call in universal suffrage parliaments at that stage: the universal-suffrage parliaments cannot give you any breath of life, cannot find any wisdom for you; by long implety, you have let the supply of noble human wisdom die out; and the wisdom that now courts your universal-suffrages is beggarly human attorneyism or sham-wisdom, which is not an insight into the laws of God's universe, but into the laws of hungry egoism and the devil's chicanery, and can in the end profit no community or man.—No; the kind of heroes that come mounted on the shoulders of the universal suffrage, and instal themselves as Prime Ministers and healing statesmen by force of able editorship, do not bid very fair to bring nations back to the ways of God. Eloquent, high-lacquered pinchbeck specimens these, expert in the arts of Bellal mainly;—fitter to be markers at some exceedingly expensive billiard-table, than sacred chief priests of men!"

What then?—"I said there were many kings in England:—surely England is called to summon out its kings, and set them to work:—that is to say, if we understand the many contradictory phrases of Mr. Carlyle, the wisest and ablest man amongst us, not possible to be elected by men less wise and able, must forcibly take his place, and 'maintain it against men and devils,' and he, as alone fitted to discover and select the wisdom which the voice of folly will never vote for, is to use his discretion and give effect to his will, in filling-up a government of others able and wise: and as for suffrage-made senators, responsible rulers, powers of the people—"Marry, no such cattle" in the New Downing-street.

And this brings us to "Parliaments," on which Mr. Carlyle has written forty-seven most tedious and repetitious pages; and this is the cream of them:—

"—Our conclusion is, *first*, that parliaments, while they continued, as our English ones long did, mere advisers of the sovereign ruler (as in other pages it is said they did from 'Red William' to Charles the First), were invaluable institutions. . . . But, *second*, that parliaments when they get to try, as our poor British one now does, the art of governing by themselves as the supreme body in the nation, make no figure in that capacity, but by the very nature of the case are unable to do it."

The rest of the pamphlet is occupied with a species of blackguard abuse of everything and everybody with whom Mr. Carlyle disagrees, in which he is quite incomparable, both for variety and gusto. The one practical suggestion which he has made for present adoption, is that of the creation of certain official seats in the House of Commons; an idea which he has—we will not say plagiarized—but rendered into a jargon version from the pages of Mr. Helps's *Friends in Council*, where, in connexion with the essay on "Government," will be found the following passage:—

"The evil might be mitigated by creating a certain

number of official seats in Parliament—say for the first and second office in each department. The plan of *ex-officio* seats would greatly add to the independence of public men."

Indeed, throughout this essay of Mr. Helps, there are to be found the ideas, clearly and forcibly put, however debatable in themselves, which constitute the entire substance of the two pamphlets on *Downing-street*.

Mr. Carlyle returns to the charge against the negro; laughs scornfully at our "labelling him free," and tells us "the Supreme Powers marked him, in the making of him, *slave*," and that to proclaim him free "is an alarming Devil's gospel to himself and to us all." Meanwhile the negro laughs back this scorn; and wise and good men reject for ever the teachings of a fallen Lucifer, transformed just now into a raving savage, with dire uncertainty respecting transformations yet to come.

The irate denunciation of universal suffrage, and shudderings at possible Chartist Parliaments—and "then—the deluge"—pervade all this scribbling. We need not, however, take offence at the terms in which modern democracy and its movements are spoken of—there are words equally rough for parties and policies widely different. Amongst "the *exuvie* of a thousand years" are numbered "preventive graces" and "bishop's nightmares" in close proximity with "Chartisms" and "ballot-boxes." There is a prophecy against the "millionaires," "whose note of hand will go any length in Threadneedle-street, and to whom in Heaven's bank the stern answer is, 'No effects!'" We also read of "lumber-log governors"—"dual costermongers"—"Parliamentary adventurers"—and "lineal representatives of the impenitent thief!"

We would not willingly be so foolish as to overlook any measure of truth which is to be found in this attempt at "construction;" it is true that society must return to the laws of God—that a recognition of His will can alone be ground-work of its well-being; that the danger of the times is to expect from mechanisms and methods that which can be gained only from men, better and abler men; that many believe in a *letter* of social life and political power, which is to them *without* an informing *spirit*—and that others hold a *letter* which *never* can be penetrated with a spirit. But admitting all of truth which Mr. Carlyle's teachings contain, we need nothing more than the following passage to confirm our belief that his conception of the purpose and function of Government is radically erroneous, dangerous to the very interests to be conserved, and the root of all the despairs and revolutions of every age:—

"Keeping of the peace is the function of a policeman, and but a small part of that of any Government, king or chief of men. Are not all men bound, and the chief of men in the name of all, to do properly this: To see, as far as human effort, under pain of eternal reprobation, can, God's kingdom incessantly advancing here below, and his will done on earth as it is in heaven? On Sundays your lordship knows this well; forget it not on weekdays. I assure you it is for evermore a fact. That is the immense divine and never-ending task which is laid on every man, and with unspeakable increase of emphasis on every Government or Commonwealth of men."

"Clear it is that the last finish of the State's efforts will be to get the *true* soul's overseers set over men's souls; to regiment, as the consummate flower of all, and constitute into some sacred corporation, bearing authority and dignity in their generation, the chosen of the wise, of the spiritual and devout-minded, the reverent who deserve reverence, who are as the salt of the earth—that not till this is done can the State consider its edifice to have reached the first story," &c.

There is one-sided truth in this—but as a whole it is simply an ingenious sophism.—If space would permit, we would make several other extracts; the reader would find some things very amusing—some things even wise. The following *bits* are worth the room we give them.

"Our war-offices, admiralities, and other fighting establishments, are forcing themselves on everybody's attention at this time. Bull grumbles audibly: 'Yes, Mr. Bull, the money can be counted in hundreds of millions; which certainly is something;—but the strenuously organized idleness, and what mischief that amounts to,—have you computed it? A perpetual socialism, and blasphemy (of its sort), set to march openly among us, dressed in scarlet!'"

"We may depend upon it, where there is a pauper, there is a sin; to make one pauper there go many sins. Pauperism is our social sin grown manifest; developed from the state of a spiritual ignobleness, a practical impropriety and base oblivion of duty, to an affair of the ledger."

Pauperism is the poisonous dripping from all the sins, and putrid untruths and God-forgetting greediness and devil-serving can'ts and jesuitisms, that exist among us. Not one idle sham lounging about creation upon false pretences, upon means which he has not earned, upon the theories which he does not practise, but yields his share of pauperism somewhere or other."

"We have Puseyisms, black-and-white surplice controversies:—do not, officially and otherwise, the select of the longest heads in England sit with intense application and iron gravity, in open forum, judging of 'preventive grace?' Not a head of them suspects that it can be improper so to sit, or of the nature of treason against the Power who gave an intellect to man;—that it can be other than the duty of a good citizen to use his God-given intellect in investigating preventive grace, supervenient moonshine, or the colour of the bishop's nightmare, if that happened to turn up."

In the "Stump-Orator" are many things which we heartily sympathize with; and familiar as we

are with "the platform," we have certainly often had reason to wish that some orators, as well as some pamphleteers, had "the divine gift of silence." We were quite prepared for the doctrine taught in the "Stump-Orator," for we heard last winter of Carlyle's consuming two mortal hours, at a friend's, in *discussing* of the advantages of *silence*! In one of these pamphlets he exhorts his readers to *prayer*:—will they, in Christian charity, invoke the "Eternal Silences" on behalf of the inconsistent pseudo-philosopher himself? But, in all seriousness, there is much in this pamphlet which we have ourselves laid to heart, and commend to all readers.

Temperance and Total Abstinence; or, the Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., &c. London: John Churchill.

THE adjudicators who recently awarded a prize of One Hundred Guineas to Dr. Carpenter for an essay on Alcoholic Liquors—which has received notice in our columns—in making their award, inserted the following sentence in their Report:—"We also think it due to the author (Dr. Spencer Thomson) of the essay bearing the motto, 'Quot homines, tot sententiæ,' to record our opinion of its great merits, and to express our belief that the cause of temperance would be benefited by its publication."

In obedience to this suggestion, Dr. Thomson has given to the public the work which received so marked a commendation, and which was second only to the valuable essay of Dr. Carpenter: these facts are its best recommendation.

The author states, that he is well aware that many of the arguments he has employed, and the conclusions arrived at, will not be satisfactory to the extreme advocates of teetotalism. He is of opinion that "those doctrines which denounce alcohol and alcoholic liquors, in any form, as poisons unsuitable and hurtful to man at all times, and under all circumstances, are certainly not supported, either by general reasonable experience, or by chemical, physiological, or medical science." Notwithstanding this opinion, the investigation which he has conducted, and the general results exhibited, are decidedly favourable to the non-employment, or very restricted use, of such beverages in health; though it is contended that the total abandonment of them, especially in the treatment of disease, cannot be defended on such grounds as to render abstinence a universal and indubitable duty. The author's judgment on the whole question is not materially different from Dr. Carpenter's, although he insists on a greater latitude for such cases as are called by Dr. Carpenter "exceptional." He freely admits that science and observation teach that, under circumstances of ordinary labour, alcoholic liquors are totally unnecessary; and although circumstances certainly arise at times in which stimuli are serviceable, they are not nearly so frequent as is extensively imagined; and, therefore, they should not form part of the sustenance of healthy man generally.

There are some good remarks on Water and Water-drinking; on Tea, Coffee, &c. The work is written clearly, with great carefulness as to facts, and great moderation of tone. We give the following extract as a specimen of its contents, and as offering some profitable suggestions:—

"The question of the employment of alcoholic liquors by many when considered either in a religious, moral, or social point of view, necessarily becomes subject to arguments and conclusions very different to those which affected it in its physiological or therapeutic bearing. Could it be proved that in all forms of combination, under all circumstances, alcohol is positively injurious to the human system, there would be an end of the subject; no argument could justify its use; but that it is not always injurious, nay, that it is often really serviceable, has, we consider, been fully proved, and the circumstances under which it is thus serviceable, as well as those in which it is unnecessary or hurtful, have been demonstrated and confirmed. So far, then, the question is but one of right or wrong, according to circumstances, with latitude enough about it, moreover, to render it one of expediency also; such it becomes in the point of view in which we have now to consider it. It has been said, that could full proof be given of alcohol always proving injurious to the human system, the question would be at an end; it may be said, further, that the same must be the case, did revealed Scripture furnish us with any testimony that the use of fluids containing alcohol was forbidden by God. There is no intention here of calling in the aid of the Bible in the way it is often done, and of insisting that all the wines mentioned therein were alcoholic wines, similar to those drunk at the present day. The question is one on which much controversy, a good deal of philosophy, and some amount of temperate language have been expended, and, after all, it is in many points doubtful. It has been pointed out in a previous chapter, that what were called wines by the ancients, were drinks of very varied properties; some, not being fermented, contained no alcohol at all; others were drugged; and many being really fermented, contained spirit, but not to the extent that the strong wines of the present day do, which have their strength artificially and injuriously increased by the addition of free alcohol. That these drugged or alcoholic wines were not only used, but liable to be abused in those days, as now, may be gathered from the warnings and denunciations against that abuse given in the sacred writings; but that anywhere the employment of naturally fermented wine is forbidden, cannot be proved; certainly the condemnation of the perversion of God's good gifts cannot be assumed as a command against their legiti-

mate and properly-regulated application. In making, then, as is too frequently done, the abstinence from all fermented liquor a 'shibboleth' in a Christian community, is, to say the least, a transgression of the law of Christian charity, and an assumption of power not quite consistent with Christian liberty. If anywhere we might expect to find alcoholic stimuli absolutely forbidden, it would be in hot climates, in which, more than elsewhere, they are likely to be injurious; but our Creator, cognizant of our meanest wants, more liberal to the requirements of man than man is inclined to be to his fellows, does not in his word, destined to traverse and bless every quarter of the globe,

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
To India's coral strand,"

destined to guide the simple healthy peasant, as well as the overtoiled, debilitated dweller in the large city, he does not issue laws to regulate those minor details of a man's every-day life, which are modified by, and modify his habits and customs, according to circumstances and situations. The question then simply asks—Has the moderate use of alcoholic liquor, in all forms, and under all circumstances, been forbid in the Bible? Believing it has not, we contend that in the moderate use no man has a right to judge his fellows from the Bible. When a man abuses alcoholic stimuli, as when he abuses any other gift of his Creator, he then lays himself open to judgment, and must abide thereby.

"One believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs. Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not; and let not him which eateth not, judge him that eateth." A good cause does not require exaggerated statements or wild assertions; they may gain over ignorant or excitable individuals, who are guided by their feelings rather than by their judgment; but they will not convince or gain the assent of the mass of the intelligent and educated, whose support is most to be prized."

Jane Eyre: an Autobiography. By CURRIER BELL, Author of "Shirley." Fourth edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

It is too late for newspaper criticism on "Jane Eyre." The universal public has accepted it as the best of modern novels, and we have but to welcome this new and cheap one-volume edition, which we fancy will tempt many to become its possessors. Yet we cannot refrain from a word of admiration—so much does the impression of this powerful fiction deepen and grow within us—its power being also so wholly original and singular. In liveliness, truth, and completeness, it is unrivalled. Its persons are most individual—they live. Its painter-like touches of natural scenery have manifoldness and beauty in which the mind revels with infinite delight. Its feeling is exquisitely fine; its thoughtfulness profound. Around its very faults and improbabilities of incident cluster some of its chiefest and most various beauties, so that the blameful words we are often hasting to speak, are hushed upon our lips. Finding this book so refreshing, so every way delightful, will our readers forgive us for saying, at this late period, how much we admire its remarkable imagination, passion, freedom, and character?

Missionary Souvenir. Edited by Rev. T. W. AVELING. London: John Snow.

THIS is a small, elegantly-printed, and illustrated table-book, published in aid of the School for the Daughters of Missionaries at Walthamstow. It contains poetical and prose contributions by the Editor, James Montgomery, Mrs. Gilbert, and many others whose names are recommendations to all readers; and we can add our assurance, that these contents possess great interest, and often considerably more literary merit than is usual in such publications.

Hungary and the Hungarian Struggle: Three Lectures delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. By THOMAS GRIEVE CLARK. Edinburgh: Hogg. London: Groombridge.

MR. CLARK was a resident in Hungary during 1847-8-9, and here gives a very picturesque description of the scenes and experiences of his sojourn. Not pretending to be a history of the people, or even of the recent war, it yet furnishes a valuable account of the Magyars, of the Diet of 1847-8, and of the commencement of the conflict. The author's personal sketches are very vivid and pleasing, and fully entitled to the forbearance which he asks for the freedom with which, "in the egotism of youth," he has recorded his impressions, and uttered the ideas to which they gave birth. We have been greatly delighted with these finely-written, and finely-felt, lectures; and offer them our best word of recommendation.

The Generations Gathered and Gathering; or, the Scripture Doctrine concerning Man in Death. By J. PANTON HAM, of Bristol. London: Longman and Co.

RECENT publications on this subject have excited something of theological acrimony. We are sorry for it. Truth is reached by us so often through slow and painful toils, that we cannot reject any honest help to its attainment. We are thankful not alone when a man in the *right* way, supposedly so, at least, invites us thither; but also when a man in a *wrong* way calls out to us to his position and the look-out around him, thereby giving us a better chance of forming our own judgment, even if his experiences do not effectually foreclose to us that wrong way which he has taken. And even if unprepared personally to adopt the views stated and defended in this volume and others which have preceded it, and forbidden by the rule which guides us in

this department of the *Nonconformist* to take a part in the controversy itself, we cannot think any denunciatory outcry either Christian or serviceable to truth. So far from joining in an anathema, we think the wise and good will hold that this is a point on which they may lawfully differ.

Mr. Ham's book is directed against a doctrine which he thinks a "radical error," namely, "the separate personality and immortality of the human soul:" an "absurd notion, which has made men tolerate another great absurdity—the dogma of life in death, a contradiction in terms." And again, he says—"The rejection of this doctrine will alone restore harmony to the disjointed system of doctrinal and practical religion which, unhappily, is the condition of modern Christianity. Man, as mortal, becomes a seeker of immortality. Destitute of eternal life, 'the gift of God,' which 'is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord,' is appropriate to his great necessity. Incapable of existing in a separate state, as a disembodied conscious soul, the anxiety of the Apostle accords with his own solicitude,— "If I may but attain to the resurrection of the dead!"—and his experience is identical with that of the first Christian disciples,— "Even we ourselves groan within ourselves waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of the body."

Such is the idea of the book, which we thought it best to let the author give in his own words. It seems to us a reverent and sincere-spirited book, and, as such, entitled to attention and respect even from such as may withhold assent.

The Hand of God in History. By MORRIS READ, A.M. With an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S. London: Bentley.

THIS is a theme full of sublime interest to the Christian and the philosopher; and has received from the author a treatment appreciative, clear, and practical; producing a volume stored with interesting facts, and elucidating important principles. We are unwilling to find fault with Mr. Christmas, whose literary acts are generally worthy of all praise; but we much regret that he has published an *expurgated* edition of this American work. He says, there were passages on "the union of Church and State," which he has omitted, and expressions which he has softened, as the author writes as "an American—a republican—a Dissenter from the Episcopal Church—and a hearty supporter of a purely Voluntary principle." We do not like to be in doubt as to what we are to attribute to an author, and what to his editor; so we condemn this liberty which the one has taken with the other. By an oversight, however, a reference to "Divorce of Church and State," is preserved in the "Contents" (chap. xxii.), although the passage is expunged. We also object to Mr. Christmas's additional chapter on "Church of England Missions,"—"The Church of England Young Men's Society," &c., as being singularly unlike the rest of the volume; and as ignoring, with much injustice, institutions of wider extent and more distinguished success, which would far more powerfully have sustained and illustrated the theme of the work. We say this with no bigotry,—and gladly add that the reprint is deserving of extensive circulation. It is pre-eminently a book for the young and thoughtful—fitted to increase their knowledge, to enlarge their minds, and to lead them to a profitable study of the providence and government of God.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Congregational Board of Education has recently held several meetings to interest the public in the important work in which it is engaged. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, an interesting meeting was held at Wycliffe Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Reed in the chair, when Mr. Thomas Plint, of Leeds, gave a lecture on "The Principles of Voluntary and Religious Education."—On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, a meeting of a similar character was held at the Old Gravel-pit Chapel, Hackney. The Rev. John Davies, the pastor, presided. Mr. Thomas Plint again lectured, combating more fully than on the former occasion the impossibility of giving a purely secular education, especially in training young children, the activity of whose minds required that the teacher should enter upon religious subjects, as these were interesting to the infant mind, which often, from its very activity, started inquiries the most subtle, involving subjects of the deepest interest, and oftentimes beyond the power of the man of the highest attainment to solve.—A meeting of a similar character was likewise held on the 7th instant, in Islington Chapel, when Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and again Mr. Plint lectured; and on the same evening, the Rev. Josiah Viney lectured in the Lecture-room, Hill-street, Peckham. Sympathy with the objects of the Board was unanimously expressed at the meetings, and the audiences pledged themselves to assist in raising money towards the purchase of Homerton College for its training establishment.

THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.—Mr. Slight (clerk to the Commissioners) has negotiated a loan of £60,000 for the purchase of the Pavilion estate. The lenders are the Bank of England, and the rate of interest 4 per cent. As soon as the necessary legal steps for completing the loan have been taken, the Palace ground will be thrown open to the public.—*Brighton Gazette*.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

LORD PALMERSTON ABOUT 1820.—"Lord Palmerston came to town, sent for by Perceval. He was so good as to confide to me that three things were offered to him,—the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Secretaryship at War, or a seat at the Treasury, by way of introduction to the seals, if he was afraid of entering upon them at once. These offers were, however, in the alternative of there being any of them declined by Milnes (Member for Pomfret), to whom they were made in the first instance. Lord P. consulted me very frankly upon them, and asked if I thought he would be equal to the seals either in Cabinet or Parliament, particularly the latter, where he had barely made his *début*. I told him, and was most sincere, that in common with all his friends whom I had ever heard speak on the subject, I thought him quite equal to them in point of capacity, but as to nerves in Parliament (of which he seemed most to doubt), nobody could judge but himself. He said, Petty (whom I had mentioned) had come forward after having felt his way and got possession of himself in the House, and that if he had done the same, he perhaps would not hesitate. As it was, he inclined to the second place, but had written to Lord Malmesbury. We walked up to Hyde Park discussing the subject. Among other topics which I urged, one seemed to impress him much; which was, the great difference there would be in his situation and pretensions upon a return to office, in the event of our going out, if he retired as a Cabinet Minister, instead of a subordinate capacity. He allowed it much flattered his ambition, but feared the prejudice it would occasion to his own reputation and the interest of his friends if he failed. I left him inclining to the Secretary at War; and admired his prudence, as I have long done the talents and excellent understanding, as well as the many other good qualities as well as accomplishments, of this very fine young man."—*Memoirs of R. Plumer Ward*.

BAD COOKING THE CAUSE OF DOMESTIC DISCORD.—Young ladies of the leisure classes are educated to become uncommonly acute critics of all that pertains to personal blandishment. They keep an uncompromisingly tight hand over their milliners and ladies' maids. They can tell to a thread when a flounce is too narrow or a tuck too deep. They are taught to a shade what colours suit their respective complexions, and to a hair how their coiffure ought to be arranged. Woe to the seamstress or handmaiden who sins in these matters! But her "good plain cook"—when a damsel is promoted to wedlock, and owns one—passes unapproached for the most heinous offences. Badly seasoned and ill-assimilated soup; fish, without any fault of the fishmonger, soft and flabby; meat rapidly roasted before fierce fires—burnt outside and raw within; poultry rendered by the same process tempting to the eye, till dissection reveals red and uncooked joints! These crimes, from their frequency and the ignorance of the "lady of the house," remain unpublished; whereupon husbands, tired of their Barmecide feasts—which disappoint the taste more because they have often a promising look to the eye—prefer better fare at their clubs; and escape the Scylla of bad digestion to be wrecked on the Charybdis of domestic discord. All this is owing to the wife's culinary ignorance, and to your "good plain cooks."—*Dickens's Household Words*.

HER MAJESTY IN HER CRADLE.—"Two or three evenings previous to his visit to Sidmouth," thus writes to me one whose intercourse with the Duke was constant, "I was at Kensington Palace; and on my rising to take leave, the Duke intimated his wish that I should see the infant princess in her crib; adding, 'as it may be some time before we meet again, I should like you to see the child, and give her your blessing.' The Duke preceded me into the little princess's room, and on my closing a short prayer that as she grew in years she might grow in grace, and in favour both with God and man, nothing could exceed the fervour and feeling with which he responded in an emphatic Amen. Then with no slight emotion he continued, 'Don't pray simply that hers may be a brilliant career, and exempt from those trials and struggles which have pursued her father; but pray that God's blessing may rest on her, that it may overshadow her, and that in all her coming years she may be guided and guarded by God.' That prayer was offered."—*Life of the Duke of Kent*.

MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD WHEN A BOY.—In the course of his address at the annual meeting of the Reading Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Justice Talfourd said—He recollected when a boy the feelings of ardent joy with which he looked forward to the arrival of the judges; how childishly he manoeuvred to obtain a place near the judge's seat. On one occasion he repaired as early as six o'clock in the morning to the Town-hall, to obtain admission, and by some great favour he entered, and seated himself near to where the awful judge was to enter. At length the judge, whose name he should forbear to mention, appeared, and, finding him seated on the bench, said, "Who is this little boy?—take him, and carry him down into court." A country gentleman, who happened to be near, said to his lordship, "My lord, this young gentleman has a great desire to hear the trials, for he thinks he will be a lawyer some day." The judge again said, "Take him up, and put him down into the court;" but the little boy obtained a place in the body of the hall, and he thought his brother judges might at least learn one lesson, never to turn another little boy off the bench.

AIDS TO REFLECTION.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by an outward touch as the sunbeam.—*Milton*.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight.—*Johnson*.

Neglect nothing to secure your eternal peace more than if you had been certified you should die within the day; nor mind anything that your secular obligations and duties demand of you less than if you had been insured to live fifty years more.—*Dr. Cheyne*.

Be sure to mend that in thyself which thou observest doest exceedingly displease thee in others.—*Bishop Patrick*.

What astonishing beings would we be, could we effect all that we wish; or, perhaps, the will is not sincere that does not effect its desire.—*David Scott*.

By his pride itself, the proud man shows that, more than any one else, he has need of humility; for while he thinks of himself that he is something, he shows by his pride that he is really—nothing.—*Fichte*.

Among the Chinese, those who expend their charity on remote subjects, but neglect their family, are said to "hang a lantern on a pole, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."—*Davis's China*.

RECIPE FOR MAKING EVERY DAY HAPPY.—When you rise in the morning, form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done: a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles, in themselves light as air, will do at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human tide to eternity. By the most simple and arithmetic sum, look at the result. You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is, three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year; and supposing you live forty years only after you commence the course of medicine, you have made 14,600 human beings happy, at all events for a time, and this is supposing no relation or friend partakes of the feeling and extends the good. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, and too easily accomplished for you to say, "I would if I could."

BANQUET BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE AMBASSADOR FOR NEPAUL.—The hospitality of the East India Company has seldom been displayed with more brilliant effect, or in a greater array of sumptuous fare, than in their entertainment on Saturday evening, at the London Tavern, to his Excellency the Nepalese Ambassador and suite. His Excellency, Jung Bahadoor, sat on the right hand of Mr. Shepherd, the chairman. Only three other members of the embassy were present; viz., his Excellency's two brothers and Kasee Delhee Sing, who sat at the top of the centre table. They were dressed in the rich costume of their country, which has already been the theme of so much admiration, their turbans and aigrettes blazing with countless closely-set brilliants, and their uniforms elaborately decorated with the richest gold lace. As soon as grace was said they retired to the small drawing-room adjoining the reception-room, and there partook rather heartily of various fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, and strawberries, but more especially of a Chinese fruit called "lychus," in taste and substance somewhat similar to a French prune, but sweeter, and in size and appearance resembling a walnut, except that the shell is much thinner, and more easily broken, and the fruit inside not bigger than a raisin, and touched only at the stem. Having eaten a few of them, we were the more surprised to hear that his Excellency and suite did not find it necessary to partake of drink of any kind, not even of water. Both repasts being terminated, they returned to the banquet room, and resumed the seats at first assigned to them. The principal speakers during the evening were M. Van Der Weyer, the Belgian ambassador, Sir J. Hobhouse, Lord Ashley, Lord Brougham, and Lord Stanley. The principal interest, however, attaches to the speech of the Nepalese ambassador, who addressed the company in his native tongue with grace and fluency. Captain Cavenagh then said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen, as a political officer attached to this embassy, it becomes my duty to offer you an interpretation of the speech which has just been delivered [hear, hear]. His Excellency states that he has seen that the destiny of Great Britain is great; and more especially he has witnessed the conquests which have been achieved in India during the reign of her present most gracious Majesty [hear, hear], that the wisdom of her senators and the gallantry of her soldiers have dazzled the eyes of the world, as the sun dazzles the eyes of mankind [cheers]. He states, that seeing this wisdom and knowing this gallantry, he deemed it his duty to visit this land, to pay his respects to the Sovereign who ruled over so gallant and wise a nation; that he had suffered—and it is suffering to one in his position—in crossing the ocean, but that the kindness and courtesy which he has found during his short sojourn here repay him threefold for the misery he endured [cheers]. He states that his army, his munitions of war, and his life, shall be devoted hereafter to the service of the British nation [loud applause]. He trusts that the relations of amity and concord which at present exist between the Governments shall never be disturbed [great cheering]. In conclusion, he begs to offer you his most sincere and cordial thanks for the honour you have conferred upon him in drinking his health in connexion with his Monarch [loud and continued cheering].

GLEANINGS.

The tale of diamonds being manufactured in Paris was a manufacture itself.

Massini and some other refugees have recently passed through Paris on their way to London.

The Dean of Westminster is so much better that he has removed to Brighton for a change of air.

We have seen a very good specimen of brown paper made from straw. It was manufactured at the Glenville-mills, in this county. If the process be not costly, this invention seems capable of being turned to very valuable account.—*Cork Examiner*.

A summer coat, weighing only six ounces, and which can be rolled up to fit a small telescope case and carried in the pocket, has been invented by a London tailor.

The new poor-rate just laid in Manchester is 3s. 6d. in the pound, being 6d. in the pound less than the last year's rate.

Mr. Duff, the missionary, has excited such a furor that a guinea was offered in Edinburgh for a ticket to hear him. Numbers, who could not gain admission, perched themselves on the roof of the Assembly, to catch as many words as made their way out of the windows.

A NICE POINT.—A woman, charged with being drunk and disorderly, denied the latter offence, urging that "she was too drunk to be disorderly."

The annual destruction of contraband tea has just taken place in Suwalki, in Russian Poland; 25,000 lbs. were burnt on this occasion.

DR. WOLFF has just received a letter from a Jew, named Baruch Kohon, who has very recently arrived in London from the city of Bokhara, acquainting him that Abd-ul-Samud-Khan, the instigator of the King to the murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connelly, had been put to death, three years ago, by the King himself. Captain Mackenzie has confirmed this account.

An actor in Mobile has bequeathed his head to the theatre for a "Yorick's skull."

It is noted, as the origin of the term haberdasher, that a "berdash" was a name anciently given in England to a sort of neck-dress; and the person who made or sold such neck-dresses was called a "berdasher." Hence the present term "haberdasher."

A REPORTER IN PETTICOATS.—Mrs. Swisshelm, who has acquired some celebrity as an editor, has turned Congressional reporter, and is now one of the lions of the Senate Chamber. The *New Englander* says:—"The old reporters eye her askance, and do not seem to relish such an intrusion upon their gallery; but she don't care for them."

Sir H. L. Bulwer is understood to have officially notified to Mr. Clayton that a secret treaty exists between the British and Spanish Governments, by which the former is bound to protect the sovereignty of the latter over her West Indian possessions.

The office of Poet Laureate (with an intimation that no poetic tribute need be paid), has been offered to Mr. Rogers, the venerable author of "The Pleasures of Memory," but has been declined by him, on the plea of age.

"I have been very fortunate in worldly matters," says Mr. Dickens, in the last number of "David Copperfield;" "many men have worked much harder, and not succeeded half so well; but I never could have done what I have done, without the habits of punctuality, order, and diligence; without the determination to concentrate myself on one object at a time, no matter how quickly its successor should come upon its heels, which I then formed."

M. Ledru Rollin, in his recent *Decadence of England*, says (among other wonderful things), that the sermon is read in English churches "in order that the priest may always be able to place his discourse before the magistrate if he should be suspected of having promulgated doctrines contrary to law."

Jenny Lind, writing to Barnum in America, entreats him "to save her from her friends;" in other words, to protect her from the many well-meaning people, who always crowd to make her acquaintance, and rob her of the time essential to practice or repose. She writes, that while not performing she would like to be located in some quiet secluded village, where she could have "a few poor families to visit," and be spared fashionable intrusions.

THE SWORD AND THE PULPIT.—Charges have been preferred against General Belknap, commanding officer of Fort Gibson, because he refused to let the chaplain preach more than an hour!—*China Mail*.

DON'T TROUBLE YOURSELF.—A conceited young man asked a friend what apology he should make for not being one of a party the day before, to which he had a card of invitation. "Oh, my dear sir (replied the wit), say nothing about it: you were never missed."

Ninepence per lb. has been obtained for the five bales of indigenous cotton from Port Natal lately consigned to Mr. Hugh Fleming, secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association.

The Chinese Junk has been at length safely docked and moored at the Temple Stairs, where it is now open to the inspection of the public on the same terms as before.

"A lady in Newport," says the *Suanssea Herald*, "was expected, a few mornings since, the appearance of a new servant, whom she had engaged from the country; but in her stead came the following note:—'Mrs. —, I am very sorry to tell you that some of the latter day saints has Ben here this Morning looking for Marry and she is gone to service to them She is gone again my and her fathers will.—What will becom of hur.'"

A "vegetarian" convention has been held in New York. Dr. Sylvester Graham and Dr. Wieting had an animated, and not very good-tempered discussion. The *Evening Post* says it had supposed "that the effect of the vegetable diet was to make men as meek and gentle as lambs, but it would seem from the proceedings that there is some of the old Adam left even in brown bread and sweet apples."

Mr. O'Reilly announces a project of a telegraph line from St. Louis to San Francisco. He proposes that the Government shall establish a line of stockades at suitable distances all along the route, which shall serve as telegraph stations, and at the same time afford protection to emigrants to California, and facilitate the transmission of the mail.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* gives an instance of Curry's wit, introduced after a defeat in a conversational contest with Lady Morgan:—"It was the fashion then for ladies to wear very short sleeves; and Lady Morgan, albeit not a young woman, with true provincial exaggeration, wore none—a mere strap over her shoulders. Curry was walking away from her little coterie, when she called out, 'Ah! come back, Mr. Curry, and acknowledge that you are fairly beaten.' 'At any rate,' said he, turning round, 'I have this consolation, you can't laugh at me in your sleeve!'"

The *Stamford Mercury* states that the following inscription is on the tomb of a Quaker, buried in an orchard at Thorpe-by-Water, near Uppingham:—Headstone: "Here lies the body of John Osborn, a servant of Jesus Christ, aged 84 years; he deceased in the 7th month, 1668, at Oakham prison, where he was unlawfully imprisoned and unjustly detained for denying maintenance to a false minister for the parochial claim of tithes."

ADVICE IN STORMS.—At this season of the year, when we are so often visited with thunder-storms, it is perhaps our duty to warn parties from sheltering under trees of hard wood, which generally attract the electric fluid. Soft wood is not so dangerous, and, indeed, the beech-tree is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this fact, that the Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder storm, leave their pursuits, and take refuge under the nearest beech-tree. In Tennessee, the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Beeton, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, states that the beech is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are oftener shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of this fact afford protection to many when exposed?

POETRY.

THE HEART'S CHARITY.

A rich man walked abroad one day,
And a poor man walked the selfsame way,
When a pale and starving face came by
With a pallid lip and a hopeless eye,
And that starving face presumed to stand
And ask for bread from the rich man's hand;
But the rich man sullenly looked askance,
With a gathering frown and a doubtful glance.
"I have nothing," said he, "to give to you,
Nor any such rogue of a canting crew;
Get work, get work! I know full well
The whining lies that beggars can tell."
And he fastened his pocket, and on he went,
With his soul untouched and his conscience content.

Now this great owner of golden store
Had built a church not long before,
As noble a fane as man could raise,
And the world had given him thanks and praise;
And all who beheld it lavished fame
On his Christian gift and godly name.

The poor man passed, and the white lips dared
To ask of him if a mite could be spared;
The poor man gazed on the beggar's cheek,
And saw what the white lips could not speak.
He stood for a moment, but not to pause
On the truth of the tale or the parish laws;
He was seeking, to give—though it was but small,
For a penny, a single penny was all;
But he gave it with a kindly word,
While the warmest pulse in his breast was stirred;
'Twas a tiny seed his Charity shed,
But the white lips got a taste of bread,
And the beggar's blessing hallowed the crust
That came like a spring in the desert dust.

The rich man and the poor man died,
As all of us must, and they both were tried
At the sacred judgment-seat above,
For their thoughts of evil and deeds of love.
The balance of Justice there was true,
And fairly bestowed what fairly was due,
And the two fresh comers through Heaven's gate
Stood there to learn their eternal fate.
The recording angels told of things
That fitted them both with kindred wings;
But as they stood in the crystal light,
The plumes of the rich man grew less bright.
The angels knew by that shadowy sign,
That the poor man's work had been most divine;
And they brought the unerring scales to see
Where the rich man's falling off could be.

Full many deeds did the angels weigh,
But the balance kept an even sway,
And at last the church endowment laid
With its thousands promised and thousands paid,
With the thanks of prelates by its side,
In the stately words of pious pride,
And it weighed so much that the angels stood
To see how the poor man could balance such good.
A cherub came and took his place
By the empty scale with a radiant grace,
And he dropped the penny that had fed
White starving lips with a crust of bread.
The church endowment went up with the beam,
And the whisper of the Great Supreme,
As he beckoned the poor man to his throne,
Was heard in this immortal tone—
"Blessed are they who from great gain
Give thousands with a reasoning brain,
But holier still shall be his part
Who gives one coin with pitying heart."

ELIZA COOK.

THE NEW BILL TO PREVENT SUNDAY TRADING.—On Saturday, the bill which has passed the House of Lords to prevent unnecessary trading on Sunday in the metropolis was printed. This bill, which contains 14 clauses, is to be read a second time this day in the House of Commons. It is proposed that it shall come into operation on the 1st of November next.

The late fine weather has set in motion whole legions of tourists in the vicinity of the lakes of Cumberland. A party spent Wednesday night and part of Thursday at the Strands Inn, Netherwasdale, some of whom passed over the rugged steep of Hardnot and Wrynose, in a gig, from Ambleside. Miss Martineau and Douglas Jerrold were of the number.—*Newcastle Journal*.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual examination of the girls' school took place on Wednesday at the Central School, Borough-road, when the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., presided. The large room was crowded to excess—hundreds going away unable to obtain admittance. The attainments of the children afforded the highest gratification to the assembled company. At the close Mr. Fox Maule addressed the meeting at some length, in a very effective speech, enforcing the value of education, expressing the high sense he entertained of the labours and efficiency of the society, and impressing many excellent counsels on the minds of the children and their parents.

It is said that Mr. Hayter succeeds Mr. Tuffnell in the function of ministerial whipper-in.

BIRTHS.

May 29, the wife of Mr. P. P. PERRY, of Duston Mill, near Northampton, of a son.

June 5, Mrs. J. HERBERT, of Coleford, of a daughter.

June 13, the wife of the Rev. H. HARRISON, of Ebenezer Chapel, Shadwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 11, at the Particular Baptist Chapel, Great Yarmouth, by the Rev. H. Betts, the Rev. HENRY JOHN BETTS, of Westminster, to Miss HANNAH BELL, only daughter of T. SACREY, Esq., of Southtown.

June 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Melksham, Mr. THOMAS BARNES, late of Adelaide, South Australia, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. STANDERWICK, of Tiverton and Nicholashayne, Devon.

June 14, at Carlton-le-Moorland, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. C. Williams, of London, the father of the bridegroom, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Theddingworth, to MARY PADDISON, only surviving child of the late G. FILLINGHAM, Esq., of Carlton.

DEATHS.

June 5, at Carisbrooke Villa, Torquay, SARAH ANNA, daughter of the late Mr. J. NICHOLSON, of Kingsbridge.

June 7, in Fitzroy-square, aged 78, WILLIAM ROSS, Esq., father of Sir W. C. ROSS, B.A.

June 9, in his 60th year, JOHN GREEN CROSSE, Esq., senior surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

June 9, at her residence, Grosvenor-place, Upper Holloway, MARY, widow of the late T. KANWELLEY, Esq., of Islington.

June 10, at Binfield, in the 94th year of his age, RICHARD LOUNDES, Esq., for many years Clerk of Assize on the Midland Circuit.

June 13, at West Bromwich, after a lengthened illness, which he bore with entire resignation, aged 60 years, WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, Esq. He was for several years a deacon of the oldest Congregational church in that town. His humility, liberality, and consistency, secured for him very great and general respect.

June 13, after a short illness, at the advanced age of nearly 83 years, Mrs. MATHER, relict of the late Rev. J. MATHER, for ten years minister of Clapton Chapel.

June 13, at Buckingham, aged 83 years, Mr. STUCHERRY, sen., for many years deacon at the Old Meeting in the above place.

June 13, at Lower Broughton, Manchester, aged 34, ALICE ENTWISLE, the beloved wife of J. BURY; trusting in the wisdom and goodness of the Lord, and in full possession of that peace which passeth all understanding.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been a brisk demand for stock on 'Change since we last wrote, and quotations, consequently, have been generally well maintained. The only exception to the favourable character of the market was afforded yesterday, when rumours from the Continent induced some timid holders to part with stock in nervous anticipation that a decline was about to ensue. Consols for Account—the books being shut for money bargains—went down nearly one per cent., but other securities, not being much dealt in, maintained their ground.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Bank Stock	209 8	209 8	209	209	209	209
Exch. Bills	71 pm.	68 pm.	71 pm.	67 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.
India Bonds	88 pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.
Long Annuit.	8 3-16	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 3-16	8 3-16	8 1/2

Money continues to be very plentiful in the market, but there has been a better demand for it during the past week. Railway shares have absorbed a little of the floating capital, and the anticipated rise in the Consol market has tempted many to become stockholders on a larger scale. To many of our small capitalists who are not likely to be inconvenienced by the withdrawal of a few hundred pounds from their resources the tables of the Life Insurance Companies may open a fair and honourable source of investment. One company, of some standing, whose tables appear in our advertising columns of to-day, offers to secure £1,000 at death on the payment of the single sum of £362, or more in proportion to the age of the person insuring. The comparative low rate of discount and interest has thus had its effect on insurance offices as well as on banks.

The Foreign Market has been less active. Spanish has slightly risen, owing to the favourable character of the note received by the agents of the bondholders from the Minister of Finance. Mexican, however, has declined, owing to the intelligence that Congress had adjourned without arranging for the future payment of the debt. Yesterday the bonds declined to 30. Other stocks remained almost without alteration since our last.

The Share Market has been very active, and the prices of many of the lines are considerably enhanced. The dealings, some of which have been heavy, comprise a large number of speculative transactions. The market is very firm, and the

traffic returns are, on the whole, good. The quotations show a large increase in the prices of many of the shares, a rise of no less than £8 having taken place in Great North of England, £1 15s. in Great Westerns, 30s. in North Westerns, 25s. in Midlands, £1 in Bristol and Exeter, Lancashire and Yorkshires, and Leeds and Bradford, 15s. in Berwicks, 10s. in Aberdeens, Brightons, and South Westerns, &c.

The Corn Market yesterday was firm at last Monday's rates.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	—	Brazil.....	80 1/2
Do. Account.....	95 1/2	Equador.....	81
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	96 1/2	Dutch 4 per cent.....	87
3 1/2 New.....	98 1/2	French 5 per cent.....	87
Long Annuities.....	8 1/2	Granada.....	18 1/2
Bank Stock.....	209	Mexican Spr. et. new.....	30 1/2
India Stock.....	—	Portuguese.....	34
Exchange Bills.....	—	Russian.....	109
June.....	70 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	17 1/2
India Bonds.....	80 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	35
		Ditto Passive.....	37

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 14.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	30,064,490	Government Debt.....	11,015,106
		Other Securities.....	3,984,906
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	15,878,543
		Silver Bullion.....	909,977
	£30,064,490		£30,064,490

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities.....	14,316,183
Reserve.....	3,056,796	Other Securities.....	10,367,023
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	8,034,230	Notes.....	16,911,585
Other Deposits.....	9,450,246	Gold and Silver Coin.....	779,485
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,189,958		
	£36,284,218		£36,284,218

Dated the 13th day of June, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Park-crescent Chapel, Clapham, Surrey.
Wesleyan Chapel, Weymouth, Dorsetshire.
Zion Chapel, Hyde, Cheshire.

BANKRUPT.

WALKER, WILLIAM, George-yard, Crown-street, Soho, carriage spring-maker, June 31, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.

KAY, JAMES, Bridge-row Wharf, Fimble, coal-merchant, June 21, July 26: solicitors, Messrs. Langham, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

SMITH, THOMAS, Liverpool, cheesemonger, June 24, July 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, Lichfield, wine merchant, June 26, July 29: solicitors, Messrs. Dyott and Son, Lichfield; and Mr. Reese, Birmingham.

STONESTON, FREDERICK, Birmingham, jeweller, June 26, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

M'GIBSON, JOHN, and GILBERT, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, traders, June 24, July 17: solicitors, Messrs. Wells and Smith, Hull.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRACTIONS.

GRANT, J., Bower, Caithness, farmer, June 19, July 10.

BELL, W., Wishawtown, Lanarkshire, grocer, June 16, July 17.

MILLER, D., Airdrie, grocer, June 31, July 12.

BRASH, J., North Berwick, mason, June 21, July 12.

DIVIDENDS.

H. BOURNE, Walsingham, Durham, scrivener, first div. of 1s. 6d. on new profits, and a second div. of 3s. 1d. on all profits; on any Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—G. Hardlow and J. Bradshaw, Stone, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturers, second and final div. of 1s. 6d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—W. Fosberry and E. Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants, further div. of 5-3rd; June 26, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool—J. Hardcastle, Manchester, tavern keeper, first div. of 4s. 7d.; June 25, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—W. C. Lee, Hastings, grocer, second div. of 1s. 9d.; June 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—T. Pisco, Chichester, upholsterer, second div. of 1s. 9d.; June 19, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—T. Pisco, Chichester, upholsterer, second div. of 1s. 9d.; June 19, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—S. Martin, Poole, and Parkstone, Dorsetshire, salt merchant, first div. of 1s. 9d.; June 19, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—G. Orbell, Romford, horse-dealer, second and final div. of 1s. 9d.; June 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—J. Price, Birmingham, cabinet maker, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Palmer, sen., Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, and T. T. Barker, Sandhurst, Derbyshire, cotton dealers, first div. of 3s. 6d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—E. Fox, Derby, stock dealer, first div. of 3s. 6d.; June 22, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until December 21, at Mr. Blissett's, Nottingham—R. Jelley, Leicester, cabinetmaker, first div. of 3s. 6d.; June 22, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until December 21, at Mr. Blissett's, Nottingham.

Tuesday, June 4.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
Wesleyan Chapel, Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

BANKRUPT.

O'NEIL, CHARLES, Golden-square, picture dealer, June 26, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Haynes, Palace-chambers.

GRAY, OWEN, Great Tower-street, builder, June 26, July 24: solicitor, Mr. Vimey, Chancery-lane.

BUCK, WILLIAM JAMES, Queen's-road, Dalston, dealer and chapman, June 27, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Keighley, Basinghall-street.

WOOLLEY, HENRY, West-terrace, Upper Grange-road, Brompton, oil manufacturer, June 27, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Duplex, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

GEE, WALTER, Market-street, Hoxton, Tinsmith, June 27, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Duplex, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JUNE 17.

We had a very small show of English Wheat this morning, and the whole was taken by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we have been well supplied during the past week, but we do not alter our quotations to-day, though the sales made were chiefly in retail. For Flour we had a fair demand at previous quotations. Barley quite as dear as last week. Beans and Peas without alteration. The arrival of Oats since our last having been moderate, has fresh samples were the sold dearer this morning; light and inferior qualities, however, sold very slowly, though without change in price. In Linseed Cakes little doing. The weather is fine for the growing crops.

BRITISH.
Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40
Ditto White..... 36 to 46
Line, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, Red..... 34 to 38
Northumberland, and Scotch, White..... 34 to 38
Ditto Red..... 35 to 36
Devon, and Somerset, Red..... — to —
Ditto White..... — to —
Rye..... 31 to 33
Barley..... 21 to 23
Scotch..... 19 to 22
Angus..... — to —
Malt, Ordinary..... — to —
Pale..... 45 to 49
Peas, Grey, New..... 22 to 24
Maple..... 23 to 26
White..... 23 to 26
Bollers (new)..... 24 to 26
Beans, Large (new)..... 23 to 25
Ticks..... 24 to 26
Harrow..... 25 to 27
Pigeon..... 29 to 31
Oats—
Line & York, feed 14 to 15
Do. Poland & Pot. 15 to 17
Berwick & Scotch 15 to 18
Scotch feed 14 to 15
Irish feed and black 12 to 15
Ditto Potato 15 to 17
Linseed, sowing..... 50 to 58
Rapeseed, Essex, new..... 23 to 24 per last
Caraway Seed, Essex, new..... 27s. to 30s. per cwt.
Rape Cakes, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton
Linseed, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.
Ship..... 36 to 38
Town..... 35 to 37

FOREIGN.
Wheat—
Danish..... 42 to 48
Anhalt and Marks..... 36 to 39
Ditto White..... 36 to 41
Pomeranian red..... 36 to 38
Rostock..... 38 to 41
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland..... 32 to 36
Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga..... 30 to 32
Polish Odessa..... 30 to 37
Marianopol & Berdiansk..... 30 to 34
Taganrog..... 28 to 32
Brabant and French..... 32 to 38
Ditto White..... 34 to 40
Salonica..... 32 to 38
Egyptian..... 29 to 36
Rye..... 19 to 21
Barley—
Wisnar & Rostock..... 16 to 19
Danish..... 17 to 21
Sax..... 18 to 20
East Friesland..... 13 to 16
Egyptian..... 12 to 14
Danube..... 12 to 15
Peas, White..... 21 to 23
New Bollers..... 24 to 26
Beans, Horse..... 21 to 24
Pigeon..... 25 to 27
Egyptian..... 18 to 20
Oats—
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 12 to 14
Do. thick and brew 14 to 18
Riga, Peterburgh, Archangel, and Swedish..... 13 to 15
Flour—
U. S. per 190 lbs..... 90 to 93
Hamburg..... 19 to 21
Danish and Suetin 90 to 91
French per 280 lbs. 27 to 30

DIVIDENDS.
J. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 4d.; June 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—W. Hardy, Manchester, drysalter, second div. of 2s. 5d.; June 14, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—G. W. Hallifax, Hexton, limeburner, second div. of 4s. 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—T. Randall, Sowerby, innkeeper, second div. of 3d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Seaton, Winkhouse, farmer, second div. of 1s. 8d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—H. Smith, Doncaster, wine merchant, second div. of 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder, second div. of 3d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Thompson, Leeds, grocer, second div. of 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, draper, first div. of 1s., and a second div. of 4d.; June 30, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Morgan, sen., and J. Morgan, jun., Hereford, and Glashburn, Radnorshire, woolstaplers, first div. of 20s. on the separate estate of J. Morgan, jun.; June 20, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.

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Berwick & Scotch 15 to 18
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Irish feed and black 12 to 15
Ditto Potato 15 to 17
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Rapeseed, Essex, new..... 23 to 24 per last
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Rape Cakes, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton
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J. Edwards, Manchester, manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 4d.; June 14, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—W. Hardy, Manchester, drysalter, second div. of 2s. 5d.; June 14, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—G. W. Hallifax, Hexton, limeburner, second div. of 4s. 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—T. Randall, Sowerby, innkeeper, second div. of 3d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Seaton, Winkhouse, farmer, second div. of 1s. 8d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—H. Smith, Doncaster, wine merchant, second div. of 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—W. Clarke, Sheffield, builder, second div. of 3d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—J. Thompson, Leeds, grocer, second div. of 4d.; June 19, or any subsequent day, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—T. Sutton, jun., Atherstone, draper, first div. of 1s., and a second div. of 4d.; June 30, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. Morgan, sen., and J. Morgan, jun., Hereford, and Glashburn, Radnorshire, woolstaplers, first div. of 20s. on the separate estate of J. Morgan, jun.; June 20, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham.

MARKET LANE, MONDAY, JUNE 17.
We had a very small show of English Wheat this morning, and the whole was taken by the millers at fully last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we have been well supplied during the past week, but we do not alter our quotations to-day, though the sales made were chiefly in retail. For Flour we had a fair demand at previous quotations. Barley quite as dear as last week. Beans and Peas without alteration. The arrival of Oats since our last having been moderate, has fresh samples were the sold dearer this morning; light and inferior qualities, however, sold very slowly, though without change in price. In Linseed Cakes little doing. The weather is fine for the growing crops.

BRITISH.
Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40
Ditto White..... 36 to 46
Line, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, Red..... 34 to 38
Northumberland, and Scotch, White..... 34 to 38
Ditto Red..... 35 to 36
Devon, and Somerset, Red..... — to —
Ditto White..... — to —
Rye..... 31 to 33
Barley..... 21 to 23
Scotch..... 19 to 22
Angus..... — to —
Malt, Ordinary..... — to —
Pale..... 45 to 49
Peas, Grey, New..... 22 to 24
Maple..... 23 to 26
White..... 23 to 26
Bollers (new)..... 24 to 26
Beans, Large (new)..... 23 to 25
Ticks..... 24 to 26
Harrow..... 25 to 27
Pigeon..... 29 to 31
Oats—
Line & York, feed 14 to 15
Do. Poland & Pot. 15 to 17
Berwick & Scotch 15 to 18
Scotch feed 14 to 15
Irish feed and black 12 to 15
Ditto Potato 15 to 17
Linseed, sowing..... 50 to 58
Rapeseed, Essex, new..... 23 to 24 per last
Caraway Seed, Essex, new..... 27s. to 30s. per cwt.
Rape Cakes, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton
Linseed, 24 to 24 1/2 per ton
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.
Ship..... 36 to 38
Town..... 35 to 37

FOREIGN.
Wheat—
Danish..... 42 to 48
Anhalt and Marks..... 36 to 39
Ditto White..... 36 to 41
Pomeranian red..... 36 to 38
Rostock..... 38 to 41
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland..... 32 to 36
Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga..... 30 to 32
Polish Odessa..... 30 to 37
Marianopol & Berdiansk..... 30 to 34
Taganrog..... 28 to 32
Brabant and French..... 32 to 38
Ditto White..... 34 to 40
Salonica..... 32 to 38
Egyptian..... 29 to 36
Rye..... 19 to 21
Barley—
Wisnar & Rostock..... 16 to 19
Danish..... 17 to 21
Sax..... 18 to 20
East Friesland..... 13 to 16
Egyptian..... 12 to 14
Danube..... 12 to 15
Peas, White..... 21 to 23
New Bollers..... 24 to 26
Beans, Horse..... 21 to 24
Pigeon..... 25 to 27
Egyptian..... 18 to 20
Oats—
Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 12 to 14
Do. thick and brew 14 to 18
Riga, Peterburgh, Archangel, and Swedish..... 13 to 15
Flour—
U. S. per 190 lbs..... 90 to 93
Hamburg..... 19 to 21
Danish and Suetin 90 to 91
French per 280 lbs. 27 to 30

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Egyptian.....

METALS, LONDON, June 14.

ENGLISH IRON. s		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 0 5 7 6	Swedish keg ..	18 0 14 10 0
Nail rods	6 5 0 6 10 0	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops	7 0 7 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles ..	7 10 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	0 0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0 4 15 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0-3 10 0		Tile	88 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	Old copper, s, per lb ..	0 0 84
Pig, in Wales ..	3 6 3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge ..	3 10 3 0 0	South American, in bond	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	2 5 0-2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	Pig, per ton ..	18 0 18 5 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet	19 0 19 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 16 0	Red lead	19 0 19 10 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 5 3 10 0	White ditto	35 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	5 10 6 0 0	Patent shot	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Nails	4 15 5 0	Spanish, in bond ..	17 5 0
Chairs	4 0 0	Block, per cwt.	3 14 0
FOREIGN IRON. b		Bar	3 15 0
Swedish	11 15 12 5 0	Refined	4 0 0
COND	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
PSI	0 0 0	Banca	3 12 3 13 0
Gourieff	0 0 0	Straits	3 10 3 11 0
Archangel	0 0 0	TIN PLATES. l	
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		IC Lake, per box 1 6 1 7 0	
		IC Charcoal ..	1 11 0 1 13 0
		IX ditto	1 17 0
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehouse, per ton ..	14 0-15 0 0
		Do. to arrive	0 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton ..	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, per lb ..	0 4 0

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—In the West India market 360 hhds. have been sold to-day (including 150 hhds. Barbadoes at auction). The public sales have not gone off by any means with spirit, but importers showed firmness, and bought in freely at full prices. Of 14,500 bags Mauritius about 11,000 were sold at previous rates, 38s. to 40s. for good to fine; 35s. to 37s. 6d. for low to middling grey and yellow. 2,750 bags Bengal nearly all found buyers—grainy sorts at 6d. advance, and Benares a shade dearer. Dacca and Jhobah good yellow, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; Benares good white, 41s.; yellow to low middling white, 36s. to 39s. A cargo of fine brown Marolin has been sold, at 18s. for London, at 18s.; two of white Havannah, for delivery at St. Petersburg, and one of low yellow Havannah, for London, at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Market quiet. No public sales.

RICE.—500 bags Bengal were chiefly bought in at 10s. 6d. per cwt. for good middling white.

Saltpetre continues dull; 300 bags were withdrawn above the market value.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.

THE ANNIVERSARY of this INSTITUTION will be held at the COLLEGE, on THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, when an ADDRESS will be delivered by the

Rev. JOHN PYE SMITH, D.D., F.R.S., &c.,

who will retire, on this occasion, from his official duties. The attendance of the subscribers and friends of the Institution, and especially of the ministers who have received their education under Dr. Pye Smith, is earnestly requested.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and a Cold Dinner will be provided after the service.

Now ready, in one volume, demy 8vo, cloth, 470 pages, price 10s. 6d.,

THE BRITISH CHURCHES in relation to the BRITISH PEOPLE. By EDWARD MIALI. The following are a few extracts from the opinions of the press on this volume, in addition to those which have already been quoted:—

"With some of his views in the lectures 'on the Professional Sentiment,' and its remedy, we do not agree; but the tone of the whole work is high, its object excellent and its effects on readers can scarcely fail to promote their own improvement, and through them the welfare of the community at large."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"Very copious notes of Mr. Miall's lectures have already appeared in our columns; but those stirring appeals of the eloquent and faithful monitor of the British Churches merit a second and more attentive hearing, now that they have assumed a less ephemeral shape. We turn to them with the pleasurable feelings of an invalid about to breathe a healthy and bracing atmosphere. A spirit of languor has stolen over the Church; she has not kept her garments unspotted by the world; nor has she displayed, in the Master's service, that wisdom, perseverance, and energy, with which men are wont to serve themselves. But here is one of her sons coming forth to discover and rebuke the evil, without either flattery or exaggeration. It does one good to commune with an honest and an earnest man. . . . May every reader close it as we have done—with the feeling that we have to look seriously within, to look around, and above all—to look up!"—*Christian Times*.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, AND CO., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, Price 6s.,

JUDÆA LIBERA; or, the Eligibility of the Jews to Parliament. By the Rev. THOMAS PYNE, A.M., Incumbent of Hook, Surrey.

London: CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

CAUTION!

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. DE ROOS still continues to supply the RUPTURE, the efficacy of which for both sexes, and all ages, is now too well established to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office.

A great number of trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after a trial of it.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps. Address, Walter de Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At Home daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8 (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

CAUTION!—Enquiry will prove that this is THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN. Sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against various youthful impudent quacks, who counterfeited this discovery, forge testimonials, place Dr. before their names (which are assumed for purposes of deception), make assertions the most absurd, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimise the public.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
EAST-GATE HOUSE, CHICHESTER.

THE REV. W. MALDEN, having removed his Establishment to a more commodious House, desires to receive a few young Gentlemen. Terms, Twenty-two to Twenty-five Guineas per annum.

MRS. MALDEN, in her Seminary for Young Ladies, prepares little Boys for a Master, at Eighteen Guineas per annum. Chichester is within three hours' ride of London; the air is very healthy. References kindly permitted to the Rev. THOMAS COUSINS, Portsea; and to the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Cheshunt College.

SAYCE'S PATENT PIUMA, or SIX OUNCE

COAT of Indian silk, for the HEAT, DUST, and RAIN. The extraordinary light and very durable material of which this favourite summer garment is made, has been the subject of much commendation in the highest quarters, especially as for the encouragement of the industrial population of the British dominions in India, who alone manufacture the article. H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT has generously extended his all-powerful aid in the furtherance of the project of the patentees and importers, that of introducing this truly valuable fabric to general notice. Its unparalleled lightness, being frequently compared in weight to a feather, its peculiarity of counteracting intense heat, and the diminutive space it occupies when folded, recommend it alike to all. In Great Britain, the Piuma is a luxury; in India and other tropical climates, a necessity, being specially adopted and recommended by Sir CHARLES NAPIER.

It is some further evidence of the merits of the PIUMA, or Six Ounce Coat, that a few professedly leading houses have thought it expedient to assume a portion of its title for an article in no degree assimilating in value, and of totally different character. To prevent imposition, therefore, the PATENTEES respectfully request attention to the STAMP which is affixed on every GENUINE PIUMA, or SIX OUNCE COAT.

Price 30s., including its Gutta Percha case.—To be had in London 'only of the IMPORTERS of the MATERIAL and PATENTEES of its adaptation to Coats and Ladies' Riding Habits.

J. SAYCE and Co., 53, CORNHILL, London.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

OF the numerous compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Human Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The unprecedented success of this discovery, either in preserving the Hair in its original strength and beauty, or restoring it when lost, is universally known and appreciated; and is recorded by testimonials most numerous in themselves, and certified by the highest authorities. It has obtained the exclusive patronage of royalty, not only as regards our own court, but those of the whole of Europe. From its exquisite purity and delicacy, it is admirably adapted for the hair of children, even of the most tender age, and is in constant use in the nursery of royalty, and by the families of the nobility and aristocracy. It is alike suited for either sex, and whether employed to embellish the tresses of female beauty, or to add to the attractions of manly grace and aspect, will be found an indispensable auxiliary to the toilet both of ladies and gentlemen.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or Family Bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d., and double that size 21s.

On the wrapper of each bottle of the GENUINE article are these words, in two lines, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all chemists and perfumers.

RUPTURES PERMANENTLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. ALFRED BARKER earnestly invites all persons suffering from Single or Double Rupture, without delay, to write or pay him a visit.

During an extensive practice his remedy has been entirely successful, as the hundreds of testimonials he has received from patients, and many eminent members of the medical profession, amply prove. It is applicable to both sexes, old and young; easy and painless in use, and most certain in effect.

The remedy is sent post free on receipt of 6s. 6d. by Post-office order, cash, or postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, morning, and 5 till 9, evening; Sundays, 10 till 1 only.

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. Barker will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my rupture."—Mrs. Farren, Woburn.

"Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it."—G. Henry, Chesham.

CAUTION.—Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against youthful, impudent quacks, who adopt a multiplicity of names and addresses, copy this announcement, forge testimonials, place Dr. before their names, make assertions the most extravagant and absurd, and have recourse to the basest practices to victimise the public.

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

THE Extraordinary success of Dr. BOOTH'S MEDICATED POMADE, in producing these attractive ornaments, is becoming universally known and appreciated, as the numerous testimonials received daily will testify. This elegant pomade is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and preventing greyness in all stages of existence. It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from scurf, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour to the latest period of life.

For the reproduction of the hair in baldness from whatever cause, and whatever time of life, and the production of Moustaches, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., it is decidedly the most popular and efficient preparation ever known.

It is free from all those objectionable qualities every other clumsy greasy compound for the hair possesses; and the scent is very delicate and persistent. Enough for three months' use will be sent post free on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, by Dr. James Booth, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. JAMES BOOTH still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated cure for single or double RUPTURE, the efficacy of which for both sexes, and all ages, is too well established to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. in cash, or by post-office order, payable at the Holborn-office, or postage stamps. This remedy being the only known remedy for this distressing complaint, all sufferers are earnestly requested to guard against the numerous impudent copies of this announcement, and counterfeits of Dr. Booth's valuable remedy.

Address: Dr. JAMES BOOTH, Consulting Surgeon, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, & s. d. stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors 2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished 0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating 5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing 0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing 4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask 0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match 4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth 3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany 6 6 6
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished 2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant) 4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles 4 14 6
Ditto, very superior 55 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices 2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours 1 3 6
Superior ditto 1 9 0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornices 3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames 5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,
24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE!
AND WHAT FIT FOR!

"To know thyself is the most important of all knowledge." MERTON.

MISS EMILY DEAN continues, with immense success, to delineate the characters of individuals from a graphological examination of their handwriting. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or their friends, by means of this extraordinary and interesting science, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age of the writer, to Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London (enclosing 13 Postage-stamps), and they will receive a written description of their mental and moral qualities, virtues, and failings, &c., and many things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life.

The many thousands who have thankfully acknowledged the value of advice given, and the accuracy of Miss Dean's delineation of character, establish the truth and value of the science beyond a doubt.

Just published, Fifth Edition,

FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO LOVERS and HUSBANDS, SWEETHEARTS and WIVES. By EMILY DEAN. Price 1s., or sent post-free on receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, Argyle-square, London.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Contains good advice on affairs of the heart."—*Family Herald*.

"To young people it is an invaluable book; the advice is sound and good."—*Daily News*.

"Is our authoress really an unmarried lady? The advice and remarks bespeak so much experience, we fancy she must have entered that happy state."—*Dispatch*.

AMAZING SUCCESS!

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 8, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness well known to be so injurious to it.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Mase, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures: your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Alban's.

"Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thompson, author of a treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infant's Hair.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

BALDNESS, WEAK, OR GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

ROSALIE COUPELLE'S Celebrated PARISIAN POMADE, is universally acknowledged as the only efficient preparation extant for the certain production of Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in six or eight weeks, reproducing lost Hair, strengthening and curling weak hair, and checking Greyness at any time of life, from whatever cause arising. It has never been known to fail, and will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled messes of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analysed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impostures afoot, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

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"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c."

"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadow Gleebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,

"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

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"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Baywater, London,

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"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"30, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

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tell—
They are coming! they are coming! from far across the sea,
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